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BULWER AND DISRAELI AMONG THE PEOPLE.—On the last day of last month Bulwer and Disraeli addressed their respective constituencies in an off hand way at agricultural banquets—the former at St. Albans, and the latter at Newport Pagnell. We find full reports of both speeches in the Times of the following morning. All things considered, they are capital speeches, filled with ideas, modest, forcible, pertinent, happy, graceful, and eloquent—ripe speeches—just such speeches, in short, as educated men of the world everywhere ought to make, but unhappily such as very few in this country have the slightest conception of. By the way, when will the overshadowing wing of the "spread-eagle" get out of the sunlight of American eloquence and let it ripen! Of course, on occasions like those at St. Albans and Pagnell, the Indian crisis could not be decently passed over, and so it was handsomely touched by each of the distinguished speakers. Bulwer on this subject spoke chiefly to the point of recruitment, while Disraeli, amongst other things, administered a noble rebuke to that atrocious spirit of vengeance which Tupper has so vainly and miserably essayed to dignify in song. And, though familiarly, most strongly and charmingly did Bulwer speak, as our readers shall judge for themselves:

[illegible]

Who does not admire the sterling sense, the energy and grace, and, above all, the glorious pluck revealed in this passage? It is Bulwer all over, and through and through. It is the whole man in epitome. We have often had occasion to notice

...ter of a Christian warrior is not only to be brave but to be charitable.

We hope that this lofty rebuke will strike where it is aimed, and be felt as keenly as it deserves to be. We have already noted a marked change for the better, with respect to this savage thirst for vengeance, in the tone of the London press, and such timely reproof from the leaders of public sentiment must, if generally administered, promote a speedy restoration of its wonted equanimity and healthfulness. We, however, have not cited the passages in hand especially on account of their bearing upon the Indian crisis, for that bearing is not particularly important, but rather as fair specimens of the manner in which English members of Parliament touch upon national affairs in their casual and familiar addresses to the people, and for the purpose of calling attention to the contrast, in point of temper, solidity, propriety, pith, and real grace, between this manner and that prevalent style in our own country popularly known as the *high-falutin*. The moral of this contrast is so obvious that it needs no word of ours to point it.

☞ The Southern Democratic organs and orators have pertinaciously and falsely charged the Americans in the North with being abolitionists. At the same time that the Democrats in the free States were marching under banners inscribed with "Buck and Free Kansas," and claiming to be better friends of freesoilism than the cohorts of Black Republicanism, the Southern Democrats were trying to persuade the people that Fillmore and the Fillmore men in the North were abolitionists, and that Americanism there was only another name for abolitionism. At the same time that the Democrats North and South were lashing into fury the storm of sectional agitation that unfortunately pervaded the whole country, the Americans North as well as South were speaking and working and praying for the maintenance of the Union and using every effort in their power to allay the fell spirit of sectional fanaticism that threatened its speedy dissolution. The sequel shows who were the true friends of the Union and the South.

The Americans North and South deplored the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as a measure calculated to revive the agitation of the slavery question without doing any good whatever to either section or to the country. No great principle was to be established by its passage, but a compromise that had for years been acquiesced in by the whole country was disturbed, and the whole question of slavery in the territories was pitched headforemost into the political arena, as a bone of contention between the North and the South. The Americans in the South were denounced because they disapproved of this repeal, and their arguments that it would prove injurious to the South and advantageous to freesoilism were unheeded. The Americans in the North occupied precisely the same ground as their brethren in the South. They deprecated the repeal of the Missouri compromise because it unsettled what had for years been acquiesced in by both sections, and inaugurated a struggle between the North and the South for supremacy in the territories, which occasioned a fierce and fearful sectional contest. This was the origin of the Republican party. Had it not been for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Republican party would never have been heard of. The position of the Americans in reference to this measure has been shown to be right by the consequences which have followed and which were predicted by the Americans as the inevitable results of the Kansas legislation. The Americans in the North occupied precisely the position that was taken by the Americans of the South in respect to this measure. What this position was may be understood from the following extract from the New York Express of the 17th inst. The Express is the leading American organ in the North and it will be seen that its position is more truly national than any Democratic organ in the free States has dared to assume. The Express says:

[illegible]

The Express is right. To the Fillmore men alone is due the credit of saving the country from the melancholy spectacle of an administration elected by a sectional vote. They stood firm, unawed by the outcries of the partisans of the North or of the South, and held fast by the Constitution and the Union.

That the repeal of the Missouri compromise has been disastrous to the South cannot now be doubted. The result in Kansas proves it. All the territories subject to its provisions are thus thrown open to the competition of the slow-moving emigration of the South and the rapid movements of the hordes from the Northern hive aided by the vast influx of foreigners. The consequence is inevitable that, wherever the "principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill" prevail, freesoilism must triumph.

It is with pride, therefore, that we copy the above extract from a Northern American organ. We commend it to the attention of the people of the South, and particularly to the Southern Democrats who have ventured to charge the Northern Americans with abolitionism. In it, they will find expressed the true doctrine, which every truly conservative national man in the Union should be proud to uphold and maintain.

THE DIRTY PILLOW CASE.—Pillow has undertaken to reply to the card of Gen. Scott. He is out in a fresh exhibition of himself.

After what has emanated from this pitiful charlatan and braggart, the public, sickened by his revolting knavery and meanness, will learn with the most tranquil contempt that he ventures to question the stainless veracity of the immortal chief. Such is indeed the fact. Shame on the miserable ninny! Affecting to regard Gen. Scott's broad and unequivocal denial of his statement, a denial as full and explicit as language could make it, as "*evasive*," a "*mere quibble*," he appeals in a fit of desperation to Generals Quitman and Shields, whose statements, appended to his letter, are, singularly enough, or rather, as might have been expected, strictly confirmatory of the card they are invoked to discredit. As a charming illustration of Pillow's stupidity, we subjoin the pith of these statements. General Quitman says:

He [Gen. Scott] further added that Mr. Trist had no power or instructions to use the three millions voted by Congress, or any part of it, to such a purpose—that the same must be accounted for on the face of the treaty—that, however, if it should be considered advisable, he [Gen. Scott] had credit in Mexico, and upon the assent or request of Mr. Trist, he would raise a million or a million and a half of dollars to apply to the purpose, a sum sufficient to insure the success of the negotiations—that he had *already thus applied ten* or *twenty* thousand dollars; a sum which he regarded as "bread thrown upon the waters."

And General Shields says ditto to General Quitman as follows:

He [Gen. Scott] stated that he had means of raising the money, and that, under the circumstances, the course was *justifiable* in points of *principle* and *expediency*. He also stated that he *had already applied* a small sum, say *ten* or *twenty* thousand dollars, and that he regarded it as "bread thrown on the waters."

When we remind our readers that Gen. Hitchcock stated the same thing at the threshold of this controversy, and that Gen. Scott himself stated it in the very card which Pillow cites these statements to refute, they can form some faint idea of the mental calibre of the man who thus attempts to tarnish and blacken the snowy honor of the most illustrious warrior not only of his own country but of the age. It really seems almost incredible that anybody not an absolute idiot could be guilty of such preposterous folly. Yet it is true. Gen. Scott, in his card, explains the probable origin of what he delicately styles Pillow's "*blunder*" by referring to certain secret disbursements which he *did* make, and concerning which he thinks Pillow may have "confidentially picked up some hint about headquarters." He says:

Writing to the Secretary of War from the city of Mexico, February 6, 1848, I said:

I have not reported on the subject of secret disbursements since I left Jalapa, first, because of the uncertainty of our communications with Vera Cruz; and, second, the necessity of certain explanations which, on account of others, ought not to be reduced to writing. I may, however, briefly add that I have never tempted the honor, conscience, or patriotism of any man; but have held it as lawful in morals as in war to purchase valuable information or services voluntarily tendered me.—[Mexican War Correspondence, House Document, No. 60, page 1085.]

And again, at Washington, June 28, 1848, on rendering my account current of secret and other disbursements, and asking for a final settlement, I said:

I am ready to go, confidentially, into all those different sums of receipt and disbursement with the President, the Secretary of War, or any other member of the Cabinet. I am under an obligation of private and public honor, according to the usages of nations and armies, not to disclose names and circumstances, except as above. * * * On the plainest principles and usages of nations and war, and the practice of our own Government, in respect to *secret disbursements*, I can, in a few hours, &c.—[See Senate's Executive Document, No. 34, page 36, ordered to be printed Feb. 4, 1857.]

And that account has been definitely settled on the principles I had proposed.

So, to Pillow's everlasting confusion and disgrace, the statements upon which he relies to convict Gen. Scott first of deliberately *lying*, and secondly of conduct in Mexico "dishonoring the Government and disgraceful to our army," are but the echoes of the statement they are designed to overturn, and relate to matters which formed the subject of confidential correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War at the time, and which have long since been peacefully consigned to the archives of the Government, stamped with the seal of its own approval. Gen. Scott a few weeks since told the truth on Pillow, and now he himself has rubbed it in. This justice is poetical.

And now what is Pillow's attitude before the country? It may be described in a sentence. He stands a beggarly pretender, who having, while with our army in Mexico, accidentally picked up some secret hint about the headquarters of a Commander into whose confidence he was not deemed worthy to enter, now, after the lapse of ten years, for the purpose of advancing his own political aspirations, makes that hint the basis of an effort to sully the spotless reputation of his old Commander, and is exposed by his own imbecility in the mean and infamous attempt. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he is a fool, who has loved knavery "not wisely but too well."

WHAT THE COTTON PLANTERS MAY EXPECT. The new crop of cotton is now coming forward, but there is a wide margin at present in prices between this and England. A reaction will doubtless take place. In order to refresh the memory of those who were in the cotton trade in 1836-'7, we republish, in tabular form, the comparative prices of cotton at Liverpool in those years, viz., June 1836 (about four weeks after the bank suspensions) and in June following:

Current Prices of Cotton in Liverpool in 1836 *and* 1837.

[illegible]

The fall at that period was considered equivalent to a loss of twenty millions of dollars. The prices during the last twelve months have been sustained only by an abundant money market in Europe, and an active demand for manufactured goods for export. The consumption has been going on at a rapid pace, and the calculations and estimates of the Southern planters have been based upon the belief that such prices and the active demand would continue.

The money market of England will now be unfavorably influenced by two potent causes: First, the pressing demand for capital in behalf of the war expenses in the East; and, secondly, not only a cessation of gold shipments hence to England, but a probable turn in the tide, inducing shipments from Western Europe to the United States, in payments of breadstuffs.

IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION.—Mr. Cobb, the Secretary of the Treasury, is in search of information. He has addressed a circular to leading commercial men and thinkers, through collectors of customs, asking for their views as to the effect of the present financial revulsion upon the foreign commerce of the country and upon the consumption of imported goods. The principal points to which his inquiries relate are, the probable amount of impor-

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RELIEF FOR THE LABORING CLASSES.—Mayor Wood of New York has sent a message to the Common Council, in which he makes some sensible reflections upon the strait to which the laboring classes of that city will be reduced during the coming winter from want of employment, and directs attention to the vast amount of public work to be done—the improvement of the Central Park, the construction of the new reservoir, the grading and regulating of streets, the repairing of the docks, &c. Thus it becomes necessary that a certain amount of work should be done, and the hands to do it are ready and idle. The Mayor proposes that a sufficient number of laborers to carry on these works shall be employed; that the corporation shall pay them seventy-five per cent. in food and twenty-five per cent. in money. The food—flour, cornmeal, and potatoes—to be paid for with funds raised by loan, secured by stock, bearing seven per cent. interest, and redeemable in fifty years; the men to be supplied with food at the cost price to the corporation. They will thus get their supplies at a discount of fifteen or twenty per cent. at least on the usual rates, while the public will be saved additional pauper expenses—for the unemployed will certainly come upon the Almshouse—and the works will go forward without immediate additions to the tax list.

☞ We say nothing of the propriety of discussing financial questions in the pulpit, but we must say that the ability and success with which financial questions have recently been handled in some of the Eastern pulpits afford a gratifying proof of the spread of secular intelligence among the clergy. It certainly can do no harm for the ministers of God to be familiar with the affairs of men. We have the best of reasons for knowing, moreover, that this sort of knowledge is not by any means confined to the Eastern pulpits. We are persuaded, indeed, that the clergy of this country generally were never before so correctly and variously posted in the multiform concerns of active life as they are at the present moment.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.—We were agreeably disappointed yesterday that no opposition was offered to the election of Gibson Mallory, Esq., as State Senator, in the Sixteenth Senatorial district. It was a just compliment to that gentleman, and a tacit acknowledgment by our opponents that the candidate selected by the *American* party is unexceptionable. We congratulate the district upon the choice that has been made. They have secured the services of a gentleman who will reflect credit upon himself and his constituents. High-hearted, intelligent, experienced, and able, Mr. Mallory will take a proud position in the next State Senate, and the people of his district may look with pride upon their representative.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—Our notice of the proposed meeting of the teachers is eliciting commendation from all sections of the State. There appears to be a general concurrence of opinion in favor of this city as the place where the convention should be held. A prominent teacher in Millersburg, Bourbon county, suggests that the time be in the Christmas vacations, when the instructors throughout the State will be at leisure.

We hope to see a large and influential gathering of the members of this noble profession in our city about the 27th of December.

COUNTERFEIT HALVES AND QUARTERS.—In these stringent specie times it is well enough to look to the kind of coin offered. The ... advantage of the position ... the discrediting of nearl... ey, to operate with the ... quantity of counterfeit ... circulation in Cincinnati ... executed, and may be re... tion.

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1857.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.—The existing crisis found our banks with a circulation of twelve or thirteen millions. We understand that bank officers claim to have reduced it to from nine to ten millions. This is a very large circulation for an agricultural State of small population like ours. Yet we are told that some of our bank officers contend that the necessity for the uses of a circulating medium will prevent some nine millions of their notes from being returned upon them. This is merely a delusive dream. They should be undeceived. All experience proves that times of panic and money pressure force back upon the banks a large proportion of their circulation. They are themselves acting upon full knowledge of this fact. ...

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THE POLICY OF THE BANKS.—A few days ago the Frankfort Commonwealth took us to task for condemning the policy pursued by the Kentucky banks. It copied a paragraph from the remarks preceding the commercial report in our paper of the 20th inst., in which we spoke of the continual contraction of our banks as analagous to the policy pursued by the New York banks, by which hundreds of merchants and manufacturers were ruined and thousands of working men and working women were thrown out of employment, and distress and desolation spread far and wide through the country. We alluded to the fact that, after producing all these disastrous consequences by their ineffectual attempt to fortify themselves against the necessity of a suspension by rapid and ruinous contractions of loans and circulation, the New York banks were ultimately forced to suspend, while the boasts of their ability to sustain themselves were yet fresh upon the lips of their directors, and we warned our banks against a continuance of a policy which, while it could not really benefit them, would certainly entail upon the whole community most deplorable consequences. The Commonwealth, in its comments on our remarks, attempted to justify the contraction policy of the banks, as follows:

> If the banks loan out their notes, as the Journal wishes, those notes will be returned upon them by the assorting brokers almost immediately and gold demanded. If the banks had five dollars in gold for every dollar in paper which they issue, it would all be exhausted in a few weeks if they continued to loan out their notes. The only way, then, in which they can continue specie payment is, to do what the Journal blames them for—retain their notes in their vaults when they have been once redeemed, and not lend them out again for the profit of the accursed Shylocks of Third street, Cincinnati. The banks cannot relieve the distress of the business men by new loans without pushing those who already owe them. They have adopted the policy of extending the time for their debtors, and thus giving them a chance to extricate themselves from their debt. But they cannot lend out their notes to new borrowers and redeem those notes when they are presented, without calling in their resources and forcing their debtors to pay them at once—a course which, if adopted during the present crisis, would scatter ruin on every side, and would compel them to dishonor the names of many reputable men who will be able to meet their engagements if a little indulgence is granted them.
>
> Secure the banks from the assorting brokers. Sweep those pestilential miscreants out of the way; give the banks some guaranty that when they lend out their notes they will not be compelled to redeem them in a short time—and then, and not till then, can they with safety open their vaults and act in accordance with their earnest desire, by relieving the distresses of the community with their money. If the banks were to throw their notes into the market by making new loans, grant indulgence to those who already owe them and who cannot possibly pay just at this juncture, and at the same time redeem their notes almost every week—there is no sane man who does not see that they would be soon broken or obliged to suspend. Their capital would be greatly reduced and their power to render final assistance materially diminished.

The editor of the Commonwealth has doubtless by this time discovered that he altogether misapprehended the purport of our remarks. We condemned the contraction on the part of the banks, but we did recommend any expansion during the continuance of specie payments. It is evident to all intelligent men that such a course would only precipitate the necessity for a suspension of specie payments, and would speedily render suspension inevitable. It is evident that the banks not only can't expand without a suspension, but that they must continue to contract. As we have said before, for all practical purposes they are now actually suspended, and in process of liquidation. Their continuance of specie payments is of no benefit now to themselves or to the business community. It is a positive injury to the public, and benefits no one except the Cincinnati brokers, who have a contract to supply the State Bank of Ohio with specie in return for Kentucky bank notes. It is well known that Kinny, Espy, & Co., the reckless money changers of Cincinnati, who are charged with having procured a notary there to perjure himself by ante-dating a protest, have drawn largely upon the specie held by the Kentucky banks. These brokers, who are now the greatest and almost the only runners on our banks, have drawn the specie from them principally to fill a contract to furnish specie to the State Bank of Ohio in return for Kentucky bank notes, and in fact almost the only benefit to be derived from a continuance of specie payments on the part of our banks now is to supply this demand for specie in behalf of banks in other States.

The argument of the Commonwealth furnishes in itself a cogent reason for immediate suspension. It is simply this: If the banks continue to pay specie they can't expand, they can't increase their loans and circulation, or either of them, but must contract both loans and circulation. This contraction is the chief cause of our present difficulties. It has taken place at a season of the year when even in prosperous times an expansion is required to move the crops, and without such expansion now, or some substitute for it, the crops cannot be moved, and debts can't be paid, and ruin and distress in all branches of trade and industry must ensue. The first step toward a remedy for all this is to stop the contraction by a suspension of specie payments.

THE EFFECT OF BANK SUSPENSIONS.—The question is frequently asked, what will be the effect of a suspension of the banks? Many are trying to solve this question, and anxiously inquire in what way a suspension of specie payments will save us from the ruin now threatening our commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests. It has been urged that if the banks suspend they can do no business—that we shall be worse off than now, and that all our evils will be aggravated. These are mistaken apprehensions. It is true that one or perhaps two of our banks are prohibited from making loans or doing any new business while in suspension, but even they can at least *renew*. They can at least *cease to contract*. They can at least pause in the withdrawal of their circulation, in the sucking up of the life's blood of commerce. The other banks have authority to continue business while under suspension, until their charters are declared forfeited. This can only be done by legal process sued out by the Attorney General. It is well known that no such process will be issued, unless directed by the Legislature, so long as the banks continue a prudent course and remain solvent. But if none of the banks do a dollar of *new* business—if they do nothing whatever but extend their present debt, the gain of the public from their suspension will be immense. *The present ruinous contraction would at least cease.* It is from the continuance of this contraction that our greatest calamities are to be apprehended, and *its continuance is inevitable if specie payment is maintained.* With gold at a premium of five to eight per cent. in this city, it is utterly impossible for the banks to keep out circulation. Their notes will return upon them for redemption as surely as water obeys natural laws and runs down hill—as certainly as the earth revolves upon its axis. It is useless to delude ourselves with the idea that the notes of specie-paying banks will be used as a circulating medium, when the gold they represent will bring five to eight per cent. premium. If specie payments are to be maintained till the bitter end, every dollar of circulation must, in due course of time, be redeemed.

There are other modes in which suspension would relieve the community, even without the slightest increase of bank loans. People would at once see that, the contraction having ceased, the value of money compared with that of property would no longer, as at present, increase from day to day. While this contraction continues, men with money in hand see that its value—as tested by the rate of interest, or by the value of merchandise, or of any species of property—increases every hour, and they know that this will continue in geometrical progression, so long as the policy of contraction is continued. The moment a change of policy is adopted, the moment a suspension is determined upon, these money holders will put their money in market, either as lenders or as buyers of property.

All who are familiar with events of the suspension of 1837, and the condition of things in 1838, remember and can testify to the immense amounts of money placed in market immediately after that suspension. The rate of interest fell and the value of property rose immediately, although the Bank of Louisville did no new business, and the Northern Bank did little or none. The effect of the suspension was magical. Is there any reason to apprehend the result would be less beneficent now?

While our banks maintain specie payments, their notes are the standard of value in this city and State, and this will continue until the necessities of trade compel the people to adopt another circulating medium from the scarcity of this currency. It is estimated that there are at least two millions of dollars of solvent but uncurrent bank notes in the hands of the people of the State. These are now to a great extent useless as currency. With a suspension of our banks, this large sum will be at once made available as currency and be used for the settlement of debts. It is true this is going on now, and the final result must be that this depreciated currency must take the place of Kentucky Bank notes. But this will be a slow process, while a suspension brings it about immediately.

In these modes the commerce of the State and the industry of the people will receive immense relief, even without any expansion of the bank loans. But, if the banks suspend, an increase of their loans for the purpose of taking the abundant and valuable crops of the State to market is not only practicable but safe, politic, and absolutely essential to the strength and future security of the banks themselves.

☞From the arguments employed by some of the bank-managers in favor of a continuance of specie payments, it would seem that they are under the impression that the public owe greater obligations to the banks than the banks owe to the people. They may find presently that in this they are sadly mistaken. The banks were not chartered simply for the purpose of enabling their stockholders to realize from twelve to fifteen per cent. upon their capital exclusive of expenses and to afford some three hundred comfortable offices with salaries from one thousand to five thousand per annum. The banks were granted their privileges in order that they might afford greater money facilities to the business community of the State, and however these privileges may have been perverted from the purposes for which they were intended none can suppose that they were meant to be used as engines of public oppression and sources of public injury. The people have been keenly alive to their obligations to the banks; they have been made to feel these obligations very acutely; it is time now that the obligations of the banks to the people should be remembered and fulfilled.

IN A GOOD CONDITION.—The Treasury of Arkansas is now full to overflowing with gold and silver. Banks are failing, general ruin and distress are widespread through the country, but Arkansas feels it not. Her indebtedness on account of her old banks is being surely and rapidly paid off. On her own account Arkansas does not owe a dollar, while she has in her vaults, in gold and silver, more than enough to defray her expenses for two years without further taxation. Of her indebtedness on account of the banks she has already paid off at least one-third—and paid it off, too, without the imposition of one cent of taxes.

HON. THOS. F. MARSHALL'S FIFTH DISCOURSE ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.—An audience such as the prestige of Mr. Marshall's genius has attracted from the first listened to his discourse on Tuesday night with interest and respect. His effort, though not entirely worthy of him, though far, indeed, below his proudest mark, was yet earnest, vigorous, and graceful, with now and then a mild flash of the simple heat-lightning of his eloquence, to show that the elements of his nature were still vital with the fires of genius, and not improbably gathering for some future grand *Marshall* display.

In the exordium of his Discourse, Mr. Marshall alluded most becomingly to our critical objection that he had not as yet approached his subject, and pleaded, very unaptly we think, the Baconian theory in extenuation of his wanderings. It was precisely on the Baconian theory of philosophizing that we ventured to arraign him. It is unquestionably true that the condition of all correct reasoning on the laws of facts is a careful survey and just estimate of the facts themselves; and it was only or mainly because we did not recognize in the casual, haphazard, capricious historical *reminiscences* of Mr. Marshall's Discourses such a survey and estimate of the facts of history that we felt tempted and yielded to the temptation to suggest that he had thus far scarcely touched his subject, even with the tip of his brilliant wing. We were struck not so much by the absence of Philosophy from his Discourses at this stage as by the absence of all the ordinary and accredited means of attaining it. Our complaint and that of a majority of his enlightened audience was not alone that he had brought up no Philosophy from the depths of History, but, above all, that he was continually disporting himself in the fair eddies and bays of the mighty stream, or diving for the luxury of the thing, "splurging" (to use one of his own elegant expressions) for grandeur, in still pools where no philosophy is to be found. His Discourses not only were destitute of philosophy, but threatened to remain so. We rejoice that at length our apprehension is in some degree relieved. It is satisfactory to know, that, however strange may be his way of revealing the intelligence, Mr. Marshall has an inkling of the task before him, and comprehends in some measure its grave intellectual responsibilities. It is pleasant to have his own assurance that if he has not yet entered the majestic labyrinth he proposed to thread he is at least in search of the clew. We shall leave him to follow his own mode. We do not, we confess, think very highly of the Esopian plan he appears to have resolved upon, the narrating of the entire History of the world, and appending its Philosophy at the close, like the Moral to a fable, but any method is better than none, and, with all due respect to Mr. Marshall's splendid powers, we shall esteem ourselves happy if he presents us with the Philosophy of History at any time, or in any shape.

The scheme of Mr. Marshall's Discourse on Tuesday night was ample, and not wholly incongruous. He went back to the constitution of the Roman Republic, taking a wider and fuller glance at it than he had taken in his preceding Discourse, described the rise and career of the Empire, and portrayed the state and defined the historic function of the early Church. The scheme of his Discourse was an inviting one, but it is only just to say that he did not clothe it as such a mind is capable of arraying the dryest and the tritest theme. The same lack of perfect mental equipoise, the same uncertainty of intellectual grasp, the same boggling at forms of thought, the same incompleteness and corruptness of expression, which, among other things, had disfigured the manner of his previous Discourses were visible in this, in many respects the best he has delivered. To be sure, the fire and grace of the man of genius appeared beneath all these weaknesses, and occasionally gleamed forth in some brief show of splendor, but, on the whole, the prevailing style of the Discourse was that of a speaker not fully imbued with his subject, however imbued with the spirit of eloquence. One felt instinctively that Mr. Marshall would have liked to be eloquent if he had been quite sure that he wouldn't make a fool of himself. To those keenly sensitive to the beauties of oratory the impression was unpleasant and sometimes even painful. Why, we cannot forbear to ask, does Mr. Marshall inflict this injustice upon himself, and upon his audience, when by properly meditating his Discourse, thoroughly mastering its relations, *saturating* his glorious spirit with his theme, he might scatter joy and beauty from his wing, at every turn? Mr. Marshall is too gifted a man to be tried by any but the loftiest standard, and, judged by such a standard, he surely owes much, very much, to the large and refined assemblages that so patiently wait on his Discourses which he has yet made no attempt to discharge. And not the least of his shortcomings is the evident want of complete familiarity with his subject. He delivers his sixth Discourse to-night. Let us, for the first time, hear from him under a full head of thought.

THE STATE BANK OF MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat gives the following brief history of the course of the State Bank of Missouri since July 1st, ult.:

> About the latter end of July, it had a specie account of more than a million of dollars, and, before we wrote a paragraph in reference to it, that account had dwindled to $161,000. With every weekly statement we saw, as we thought, the folly of its management, but rather than seem to make an attack upon it we remained silent—silent, as we now think, too long, for, if public attention had been called to the matter at an earlier day, much pecuniary disaster might have been avoided. Our opinion then was and still is that if the Bank, at the commencement of the panic, had discounted liberally to its customers—all of them then acknowledged to be good—instead of curtailing so rapidly as to prevent them from keeping up with their demands, without enormous sacrifices, which many of them incurred—there would have been no important failure in this city. There was nothing at that time to justify the course of the bank: our manufacturers and mechanics were in full employment and our merchants abundantly prepared for a large and profitable trade. But the bank, frightened out of its wits by a storm with which it had nothing to do, ceased to make new discounts, reluctantly renewed the paper offered to it by honest and well-to-do men fully able to pay, and finally was a prominent agent in bringing the panic to our very doors.
>
> If, as we have said, it had discounted new paper to an inconsiderable amount—not to exceed half a million of dollars in sixty days—"tight times" would scarcely have been known here, and merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics would now be in full employ—for that sum, with the aid derived from other banks, would have been sufficient to make all things easy. That was one great error, and others might be pointed out—but the whole course of the bank has pointed to suspension, even if it was not desired by it—for its coin decreased alarmingly every week, and, just in proportion as it did so, public confidence was withdrawn from it, until it now finds itself in its present prostrate condition.

The policy of our banks now is similar to that described in this extract, but under existing circumstances they cannot if they would discount liberally. It would be folly for them to attempt it. It would only seem to hasten the period of their utter prostration. Suspension is now the only remedy. The course of the bank officers themselves evidently anticipates and points to a suspension as the inevitable result of their present policy.

☞Some of the bank managers, who are averse to running the risk of losing their charters by a suspension of specie payments, talk in a threatening manner of going into liquidation if the banks are compelled to suspend. As far as public benefits are concerned, our banks are now in a process of liquidation. They are liquidating as fast as possible. They are reducing their loans and circulation as rapidly as they dare to do it with safety to themselves. If the interests of the community require their suspension even attended by a consequent liquidation, let them liquidate. There will be no difficulty in creating new banks when needed, that may perhaps be more useful in affording accommodation to our own people than in advancing the interests of foreign stockholders.

THE UNION.—It is very probable that early in the approaching session of Congress three new States will apply to be admitted into the Union, and become co-equal and co-ordinate members of our great confederacy. The aspirants for this honor are the Territories of Oregon, Minnesota, and Kansas. Of these Minnesota alone has finally adopted a constitution—the conventions of the other two being now at work framing their fundamental law. Thus the number of the United States will be thirty-four. The places of the Territories advanced to the more elevated condition of States will probably soon be filled by the organization of Arizona, Dacotah, and Carson, for which, it is said, the necessary steps are being taken.

☞Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, was lately married to Miss Harriet A. Pumpelly, of Oswego, N. Y.

☞The Frankfort Commonwealth, after advocating for some time a continuance of specie payment on the part of the Kentucky banks, recommends an immediate suspension as the only hope of relief from existing evils in our monetary affairs. It says:

> The suspension of the State Bank of Missouri seems to have intensified the desire on the part of our business men that the banks of this State should suspend immediately. They will finally be compelled to do so at any rate, and they had better suspend at once than wait for a few weeks and be obliged to suspend at last, and suspend when a great number of their customers shall have been prostrated by the pressure. * * * Every one agrees that the stringency in the money market will never be abated in the slightest degree until the crop is moved to the East and the cotton to Europe, and neither can be moved until there is an expansion by the banks, and the banks cannot safely expand until they suspend. Then let it be done at once.

HARD TIMES IN WISCONSIN.—A correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser, writing from Oconto, Wisconsin, gives a sad picture of the destitution existing in that section. He says:

> Great distress and suffering prevail along the whole shore from Green Bay to Menomonee, induced by the stopping of all the Mills without a moment's warning, thereby throwing thousands out of employment, without one cent to pay them with, all of them mostly with families, and what is worse than all, not one concern having any provisions, neither pork, flour, sugar, or anything. What makes matters worse, the officers of the steamboat plying between this place and Green Bay, the only outlet where man can go to find employment, have taken the hats and boots of poor men to pay a paltry fare of one dollar and fifty cents.
>
> Your humble servant, thinking that by coming here for high wages, he could realize enough by economy to clear up a small debt on a homestead in your city, is left here with wife and five children, nothing but potatoes and ruta bagas to eat, and a hard winter before him; enough money due to pay every man I owe in Detroit. There is a hard time before us—not twenty-five dollars in the whole town of Oconto. Men are leaving their families destitute, and taking it on foot to Green Bay, thirty miles over one of the worst roads, and God only known what will become of the wives and children. Commenced snowing at 9 o'clock, and already over two inches snow.
>
> Flour can be had at Green Bay for $4 50, but even if one dollar would buy it, we could not help ourselves.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

The officers of the banks in the District of Columbia, at a meeting held to-day, resolved to receive the notes of the following banks as currency, viz: Bank of the Metropolis, Bank of Washington, Patriotic Bank, Washington City Bank, the Commerce and Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and all banks of Baltimore.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 26.

A. O. P. Nicholson was elected United States Senator to-day to succeed John Bell, whose term expires in 1859. An attempt will be made to request Mr. Bell to resign.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 27.

Ross, Mitchell, & Co., importers, have failed. Liabilities $1,250,000.

COL. JEFF. DAVIS SWALLOWS THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA LAW WHOLE.—Not that this is a new or difficult feat for Col. Jeff. Davis, whose political gullet is of fabulous capaciousness, but that he does it with a gravity, a polar coolness, and a total disdain for all the ordinary lubricating appliances, which are perfectly unparalleled in the history of deglutition. The Colonel performed this feat of clean and dry swallowing at Pass Christian. And here is the way he did it:

> One party say that Kansas once Abolitionized—and he was inclined to think that *Kansas would be the pivot, the turning point of this sectional conflict*—our opponents would then direct their operations to Missouri, thence to Arkansas, thence to New Mexico, Western Texas, or perhaps the whole of Texas, thus cutting off and throwing a cordon round slave territory westward that would render its extension impossible, and reduce, to a certainty, the destruction of the institution itself. If this is to be the programme, were it not better to meet it at once and sever, whatever the consequences, a connection which would place our rights and our interests in such jeopardy? To this interrogatory let Mississippi and the South answer.

Now, isn't that extraordinary? None will dispute that the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska law, as announced and repeated in its own provisions, is that of popular sovereignty, the right of the people of a Territory to frame their own institutions, undisturbed by the interference of Congress, or of any other power. There is some controversy respecting the exact *time* when the people of a Territory may lawfully do this, but all agree that they may do it when they come to form a constitution preliminary to an application for admission into the Union as a State, if not before. Upon this point there are no two opinions. This is popular Territorial sovereignty, as contra-distinguished from Congressional sovereignty in the Territories, or external sovereignty of any other sort. It is the boon, the panacea which Southern Democrats, and none more zealously than Col. Jeff. Davis, held up as the overruling motive for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the ample compensation for whatever discord and strife that measure might entail. Once transfer the subject of slavery from the Halls of Congress to the Territories, said they, in that fierce contest in which the compromise eventually went down, and the "vexed question" is at rest forever, and with it the country, whose tranquillity it has so long and bitterly disturbed. Whatever the decision of the people of the Territories may be, under the principle of popular sovereignty, they declared, the South will be content, for it is the *right* of the people to determine for themselves, and no free determination of theirs can involve dishonor to any section of the country. Embody this principle in law, cried the most flaming Hotspurs of the South, and we ask no more. And it was embodied. The Kansas-Nebraska law is its embodiment.

And now what do we see? Under the operation of that law, the people of Kansas have duly chosen a convention to frame a constitution preliminary to their application for admission into the Union as a State. This is regular and proper. It is for that convention, or the people who shall ultimately pass upon its action, to say whether slavery shall be an institution of the State or not. It is their legal privilege. It is their right. The principle of popular sovereignty, the Kansas-Nebraska law which embodies it, the speeches, loud and vehement, and the votes of the Southern Democrats who urged and figured prominently in the enactment of the law, guarantee this right. The people of Kansas are now, by every consideration of law and justice, at complete liberty to establish slavery or not, as they please. How they will please to act in the matter is still uncertain, but the bare probability that they will please to act contrary to the wishes of Col. Jeff. Davis and his political set has elicited the absurd and self-stultifying declaration which we have quoted from the lips of that unconscionable demagogue and traitor. "If the people of Kansas," he says in substance, after having, at the peril of the national existence, bent his entire energies to the enactment of a law which expressly gives the people of Kansas perfect liberty of action, "omit to establish slavery as we of the South desire, there is an end to all hope of preserving the Union, and we might as well, and a good deal better, dissolve it at once." Three years ago, according to this precious charlatan, the sole hope of the Union was in taking this subject of slavery out of the hands of both the South and the North, and referring it to the uncontrolled decision of the people of the Territories themselves; and now, according to the same unblushing recreant, the sole hope of the Union is in forcing the people of Kansas to decide the question as the South wishes and as a miserable clique of the South demands that it shall be decided. Did the shamelessness of treason ever go further than this? If it did, we never heard of it.

☞The Washington States is descending even below the mark of the late Pillow in its assaults upon the shadowless fame of Gen. Scott. This is queer business for any paper bearing an American name. A stranger would imagine that *The States* belonged *on the other side of the line*. And he wouldn't be many degrees from the truth.

☞A party of brokers visiting the branch of the State Bank of Ohio at Mansfield, a few days since, were mobbed and driven from the State. Thomas H. Ford, Lieutenant Governor of the State, headed the mob.

THE MEETING AT STUTTGARDT.—Concerning this meeting Mr. Walsh in a late letter from Paris says:

> It is affirmed that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has prepared a circular to the heads of the French legations in Europe, from which the world will learn the purposes and results of the Imperial rendezvous and diplomatic conferences at Stuttgardt.

☞John Smart, a successful Democratic editor in Texas, died recently, leaving his paper to his son Isaac, in whose hands the concern has already become bankrupt. It appears that Isaac isn't *Smart* enough to sustain it.

The exports of specie from New York last week amounted to only $50. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of coin from New York from January 1st to October 21 for the past six years:

1857	$33,216,777
1856	30,644,599
1855	25,496,338
1854	32,410,322
1853	19,562,769
1852	22,242,779

The New York Tribune, of the 24th, has the following in its money article:

> The amount of suspended paper held by the banks in our large cities at the East must be enormous. The practice of "laying down" is quite general, and to demand an extension seems now to be considered not conclusive evidence of failure. In Hartford, we understand that collections in New York City have been almost impossible—*nine-tenths* of the paper, in several instances, having gone to protest at maturity. One bank received protests of $9,000 out of $10,000, and another $24,000 out of $27,000 of paper falling due last week. The Suffolk Bank system works severely now for the New England country banks, and redemption of bills subjecting them to serious inconvenience daily—necessitating as it does the supply of exchange on New York, to enable the Suffolk to carry out its arrangement with the Metropolitan. This appears to be a serious trouble with many of the Connecticut banks, whose facilities for obtaining New York exchange, usually very good, are now cut off to so large an extent by the return of collections in protested paper. The entire credit system of the country is shaken to its very center; and, although the result may be to place the business of the country upon a sounder basis, its present effect is completely prostrating to nearly every interest.
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> The only important failure announced to-day is that of Messrs. Robb, Hallett, & Co., bankers of this city and New Orleans. Mr. James Robb returned from Europe a few days since in the Vanderbilt. The embarrassments of the house grew mainly out of suspended loans and paper and the difficulty of negotiating exchange. The assets of the house are very large, and the suspension we trust will only be temporary. The connections of the house are Messrs. James Robb & Co., New Orleans, and Messrs. R. Wilson, Hallett, & Co., Liverpool. The bank of James Robb & Co., New Orleans, with a paid capital of $600,000, is separate from the firm, and has continued its payments in specie through the late panic, and, unless a general suspension of the banks of that city takes place, Mr. Robb's Bank is expected to sustain itself. Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, of San Francisco, were started in business in 1851 by Mr. Robb, of which firm he is a general partner. Its condition is considered amply fortified against accident.
>
> Messrs. Lord, Warren, Evans, & Co., who suspended yesterday, ask an extension of six months from maturity on all their indebtedness.

The banking house of Borup & Oakes, of St. Paul, made an assignment on the 20th inst., having first secured their depositors. This makes the third banking house in that city that has succumbed to the pressure.

The New York Tribune, of Monday, has the following:

> The following New England banks are reported to pay specie on their bills: The New London, at New London; Connecticut River, at Hartford; Norfolk Bank, Middletown and Central, at Middletown; Iron Bank, at Salisbury; the Martha's Vineyard Bank and the Pacific Bank, at Nantucket.
>
> Messrs. Beebee Brothers, a highly respectable tea house, have been obliged to ask an extension.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

The details of news furnishes nothing very interesting in addition to the telegraphic dispatches.

The accounts concur in pronouncing the prospects of Anglo-Indian affairs cheering. The letters confidently express the opinion that the next mail will carry to England the news of the fall of Delhi. The mutineers are represented as nearly exhausted, and fast leaving the city.

The Russian naval expedition for China had left Cronstadt.

Spain.—The London Times has a dispatch from Madrid announcing the end of the ministerial crisis, Gen. Armero having been called upon to form a new ministry.

England.—Consols for money are quoted at 88⅛@88⅜. A circular has been issued from the Colonial Office, addressed to the Governors of the various British colonies, ordering them to look to the defences of the provinces, and not to neglect a reasonable amount of warlike preparation.

It is reported that the cholera has appeared in the village of Stratford, near London.

Mr. Ten Broeck's horse Belle has won the cup at the New Market races.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.

A gang of masked men attacked, last night, the inhabitants of St. Thomas street, who were mostly Irish, indiscriminately killing one and badly wounding a dozen others. No clue as yet to the assassins or their object.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 27.

The trotting match between Green Mountain Morgan and Black Hawk Telegraph, for one thousand dollars a side, came off over the Capital course this afternoon, and resulted in Green Mountain Morgan winning the race.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.

The resolutions in the morning session of the disunion convention set forth that the signers of the call, delegates, and others friendly to the object of the convention, see no sufficient reason for a postponement, especially at so late a period; many of the delegates only learning it on their arrival here. That good faith, self-respect, and responsibility to the cause of humanity and freedom compel the adherence to the original design; and, without questioning the motives of the committee of arrangements in postponing, will hold a convention for the promotion of the objects contemplated in the original call.

The business committee, at the afternoon session, reported a series of resolutions setting forth the antagonism of freedom and slavery, and the impossibility and guilt of any attempt at a union thereof; and recommending slaves to arise in the spirit of '76 and achieve their own freedom.

Speeches were made by A. M. Powell, of New York, and C. C. Burleigh, of Connecticut, setting forth the doctrines of the disunionists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.

A State Sunday School Convention, composed of delegates from all parts of Indiana, numbering five or six hundred, is in session to-day. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Church, is presiding. The object of the convention is to promote the interests of the Sabbath schools in the State, and increase their usefulness and importance. Various questions have been discussed and acted upon.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1857.

THE BANKS, THEIR POWERS, AND PROSPECTS.—We said yesterday that it would not only be safe and politic for the banks, while in suspension, to increase their loans to the extent necessary to take our abundant crops to market, but that such a course is essential to their own strength and future security. This cannot be doubted by any one who has observed closely and without prejudice the present condition of the banks and their dependence upon their present debtors. On the first of July last, the immediate liabilities of the banks of the State were, in round numbers, twelve millions in circulation and three millions in deposits, in all fifteen millions of dollars. Their means of payment were some four millions in coin and nineteen and a half millions of loans. Since that time they have redeemed some three or four millions of these liabilities and have, of course, reduced their means to that extent, and we suppose their accounts would now stand about thus: coin three and a half millions and loans some sixteen millions. If they have reduced their immediate liabilities four millions, they now owe in circulation and deposits eleven millions and have their coin and debts with which to meet it. How are these immediate liabilities of the banks to be paid, whether they pay specie or suspend? Is there any possible mode of payment except by the realization of our crops? The banks cannot possibly long continue specie payments unless they can realize through their debtors the proceeds of these crops, and they admit they cannot, in their present condition, afford the facilities essential to take the crop to market.

What then is the inevitable consequence, the inevitable result? The certain consequence of the present effort to maintain specie payments must be a future and disastrous suspension of indefinite duration. The consequence follows the cause with logical precision. The banks cannot pay their liabilities unless they can collect their debts. The only means of payment by the debtors are the crops. The crops can only be realized if taken to market. They cannot be taken to market, in any available time, except by bank facilities. The banks cannot grant these facilities and maintain specie payments, and we have a suspension as the final, inevitable result. The banks have then only to decide between a suspension now from sound policy and a suspension hereafter from weakness or exhaustion. They cannot evade it. Suspend they *must* and *will* sooner or later. They may postpone the catastrophe for a little while. They may maintain their present position, which is, at best, one of *quasi* suspension, for thirty days, perhaps for sixty days, or possibly, by bankrupting a whole people, for ninety days, but, after that, the deluge! At the end of that period they will find themselves exhausted of all immediate means with which to pay depositors and redeem circulation and ready to surrender at the first summons. What will then be their future prospect? Exhausted of specie, of exchange, of all cash means, with nothing in their portfolios but the notes and bills of merchants and traders unable to pay, how and when can they hope to resume? If, however, they suspend now, as suspend they should, to shield the community and themselves from threatened disaster, a resumption at an early day will not only be practicable but easy. If they delay—if they supinely or doggedly fold their arms and await the destined moment when they can pay no longer—if they impoverish themselves by feeding brokers from rival communities or the agents of foreign banks with gold and New York exchange, meanwhile oppressing our own people, and finally go down, as go down they will, they will fall with the execrations and anathemas of an outraged and ruined community ringing in their ears. They will, when too late, bitterly realize and lament the folly, the madness of their course. With charters forfeited, with reputation lost, how could they approach the representatives of the people and ask for legal protection. With the blood of a murdered commerce and agriculture staining their hands, could they expect sympathy or ask legislative aid? If, however, they suspend now, in accordance with the public opinion, in accordance with sound policy, in accordance with the best interests of the State and of themselves, they need not fear the representatives of the people. In that event, the Legislature, recognizing the propriety and wisdom of their conduct, will not probably take from them a single chartered privilege, but will at once restore every legal right. Let those who control the banks and represent the stockholders—some of whom seem to regard nothing else—remember that, *whether they suspend or not*, they are within legislative reach. We know of no "restriction," that has any intelligent or influential advocates, that the Legislature may not legally impose, whether the charters of the banks be forfeited or not. If the banks persist in the attempt to maintain specie payments in defiance of the almost universal opinion of the intelligence of the State, if any pride of position or of opinion be allowed to sway bank directors, to the vast injury of the people, they cannot expect to escape the full force of legislative restriction, but will have good reason to apprehend rather the full force of legislative action prompted by popular indignation.

BANK SUSPENSION.—It is a known law of currency that when two mediums come in contact, a good and a bad one, the latter always expels the former from circulation. Whilst the good is hoarded, every man's self-interest induces him to get rid of the bad, which is thus kept in rapid circulation. Our merchants are willing to make collections in the notes of the suspended banks of adjoining States. Our retailers and workmen will gladly receive such currency. Thus our city and State will become flooded with it, and it will constitute our chief circulation whilst our banks continue to pay specie. Even if our banks should be able to carry out their rash experiment of non-suspension, they cannot achieve the merit of securing us a sound currency. There is, however, no reasonable chance for the success of their experiment. Men of the intelligence and experience of our bank officers ought to need no other proof of this than the notorious fact that a premium of five per cent. is freely given for specie. According to the inexorable law of trade, even a smaller premium than this will unquestionably soon draw the specie from our banks down to the point of inevitable suspension. Nor is that point a very low one. A drain to the amount of only one million will make our banks heed the warning and abandon their experiment.

If the want of capital in the hands of the brokers, egg-barricades, or other causes should keep off this very moderate drain from our banks until the period proposed for a general resumption next spring, the banks of all the adjoining States will seek to supply themselves with specie in preparing for resumption. Then there will be no lack of capital to gather up and send in any amount of the notes of our banks for the specie. The inevitable result will be that our banks will have to suspend with empty vaults at the very time that all the other banks in the country are resuming specie payments. Should such a result take place, what an immortal wreath of glory will our banks have earned as the reward of their prescience and financial sagacity. In the opinion of some of our soundest thinkers, such a result can only be avoided by a rigorous, unrelaxing application of the screw to a point of excruciating contraction that will break the majority of all our traders. Will they stand the process? Will they not keep each other in countenance and unanimously agree, solvent and insolvent, that they themselves will suspend? In such a state of things, protests and discredit at bank become a mere idle bug-bear. The banks need the merchants more than the merchants need the banks. Their need is mutual; their interests are mutual to a great extent, and this the banks should never overlook, for, if they do, they neglect their own interest.

Specie payments in Indiana and Illinois are known to be a mere sham. In Ohio it is believed to be a little better, but the amount of circulation there is so small as not to affect materially the aspect of the general question. Two or three of the banks in New Orleans still hold out, but the better opinion seems to be that this will not last a week longer. Our banks will then have achieved for themselves the honor, such as it is, of being the last to surrender. Let them be content with that. It will be all that the people of Kentucky will ask. After that everybody will be convinced that suspension will not be exclusively for their own sakes, but from an enlightened view of the general public good. As the controllers of our monetary affairs and thereby of our commerce, all that public sentiment demands of them is, that, whilst they do not unnecessarily cripple our commerce, they shall keep our currency equal to that of the most prosperous States of the Union. In attempting to go beyond that our bank officers are attempting to exceed their duty without any perceivable benefit to their banks, and most certainly for no benefit to the State. Will not such conduct, if persevered in, subject those officers to the public suspicion of an undue degree of confidence in their own wisdom, of a self ascription of wisdom beyond that of all the other bank officers of the Union? The proof of such superior wisdom may be proudly desired by them, but there is vastly too much of public weal involved in their rash experiment. The State can't afford to stand the hazard of the issue.

☞Charles Mackay, the laureate of English liberalism, is now on a visit to this country. Mr. Mackay, it is understood, has come over to instruct and be instructed, and, in pursuance of this design, will spend his time while here in lecturing and observing us—using up old notes and making new ones. We wish him the most unlimited success in both respects.

Dr. Mackay, as is universally known, is the author of "There's a Good Time Coming." There seems to be a very general regret here that he didn't bring it with him.

☞Accounts have been recently received from Hon. William Ballard Preston, the commissioner sent to Europe by some railroad interests in Virginia and Tennessee to negotiate for the establishment of a line of steamships between Chesapeake Bay and some European port, representing his prospects of success as by no means encouraging. It is understood that the depreciation of American securities abroad and the consequent diminished faith in all American enterprises has operated materially to defeat the object of his mission.

> The impression with those supposed to be posted in regard to the views of the British Cabinet is, that at a proper time the charter of the East India Company will be so modified as to give the Queen a direct control over the government of India.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

We doubt if anybody tolerably posted in British politics believes that the British Cabinet *has* any views at present touching the point in question. The British Cabinet, bearing the sage receipt of Mrs. Glass in mind, will not be likely to revolve the best means of cooking the hare, until they catch it.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN BALTIMORE.—A telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore announces that Gov. Ligon, the Democratic Governor of Maryland, has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Baltimore on election day, next Wednesday, and ordering out a force of *seven thousand* militiamen to preserve the peace. The Governor had previously applied to Mr. Buchanan to place a force of United States troops at his disposal, but the President declined to accede to the request. This is a high-handed measure, and it is intended doubtless to reenact in Baltimore the shameful and outrageous acts perpetrated by the drunken and reckless Democratic Mayor of Washington on the occasion of the last municipal election in that city. This movement has been made contrary to the wishes of the Mayor of Baltimore, who is the proper officer to preserve the peace in that city. That he is abundantly capable of doing so is manifested from the promptness with which the riots that occurred there a few days ago were suppressed by the Mayor and police. The principal riots there were occasioned by the assaults upon the police by the Irish in the Eighth ward. The only man killed was one of the police, of whom several others were wounded, while discharging their duty in arresting these turbulent law-breakers and in taking possession of the buildings which they had converted into arsenals.

This declaring a city under martial law upon election day, and ordering out a militia force, to take precedence of the civil authorities and act independently of them in keeping the peace, is not only ill-advised and calculated to create excitement and to produce disturbances under the color of suppressing them, but it is a despotic and arbitrary exercise of power that is outrageous. The city of Baltimore has an organized government, its authorities have been selected by the people, and upon them rests the responsibility of keeping the public peace. It would be well enough for the Governor to place his militia force at the disposal of the constituted authorities, but the action of the Governor, as reported by the telegraph, is an inexcusable assumption of power, at war with every principle of republican government.

STAY-LAW IN MISSOURI.—A bill has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature to give to all debtors one continuance in the courts, before judgment and execution. Should the bill pass, its effect will be to delay the collection of debts by law, from twelve to eighteen months. The Republican opposes the bill on the ground, that as there are two terms per year of the U. S. court, held in the State, "the citizens of other States can get judgments six months sooner in the United States courts than our own citizens can in our State courts; and by this means the non-residents of the State can come in at the first table and get their liens and judgments first, and our own citizens, who cannot sue in the United States courts, will have to come in at the second table, and get what the greedy non-resident creditors may think proper to leave and no more."

☞A company has been organized near Fishkill, New York, for the manufacture of "seamless garments." The Tribune refers to the products in glowing terms. We don't know that we should make any great objection to having our garments "seamless," but we certainly should prefer to have them *seemly*.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There is nothing new to report in the money market. Currency has undergone no change. Eastern exchange is 5 ℔ cent. prem. out-of-doors. The banks are checking some, but cannot supply the demand.

The financial news from abroad is more favorable.

In conversation yesterday with a member of a firm engaged in the pork packing business, he declared himself decidedly opposed to bank suspension. He argued, that if the banks were to suspend now it would have the effect of enhancing the value of hogs, and about the time the product would be ready for market, the banks would have to contract to prepare for resumption, and it would have the effect of depressing the prices for it. This is doubtless correct. Operators under the circumstances need not buy hogs.

A New York merchant, who arrived here yesterday from Chicago, reports business unusually active there. The merchants there were going hand in hand in bringing the crops to market, and their efforts were very successful. As an instance, he states that the owner of a large flouring mill at Ottawa, attempted to obtain money with which to purchase wheat, but failing in it, he was about abandoning the project when the merchants came to his relief and told him to go ahead. The mill has been since running day and night, and the merchants are shipping the flour to New York, have it sold there, and appropriate the proceeds to the liquidation of their debts in that city.

The creditors of Messrs. L. J. Levy & Co., of Philadelphia, held a meeting on Monday. The liabilities may be taken at less than $800,000 and the assets may be estimated at $950,000. The proposition to pay every dollar of the liabilities in installments, which may make an average of fifteen months for the discharge of the whole, was accepted unanimously, and signed off on the spot, by 75 per cent. of the whole body of creditors.

The Mark Lane Express has an article on the corn trade of Europe, based upon official data, from which the Cincinnati Gazette makes the following condensed statement:

> The Express estimates the quantity of breadstuffs that will be required from the United States at equal to 1,500,000 qrs or 12,000,000 bush. The requirements will be more likely to exceed than fall short of this amount. The largest quantity ever shipped from this country was in 1856, when the figures reached 2,304,293 quarters.
>
> The Express estimates that present prices will be maintained throughout the season. In this connection, it is important to remark that the stocks of breadstuffs on hand in Liverpool on the 30th of June, and the receipts up to the 13th inst., show a deficiency, as compared with last year, of 224,872 qrs wheat, 256,931 qrs corn, 496,836 bbls and 10,893 sacks flour. These facts account for the comparative steadiness of the Liverpool market, notwithstanding the prevailing panic and general depression. Prices may give way slightly, but if we may rely upon the estimates from the other side, there is no danger of much lower rates being maintained for any time. It is more probable that when advised of the low rates current on this side, European purchasers will enter the United States market largely.
>
> The quotations for Ohio flour by the Persia are equal to $7 44—being $2 14 to $2 24 above New York quotations.—[illegible] not reached the lowest point of depression in the West. Our quotations are nearly at shipping point, and they must go lower unless prices advance in New York. But that there is to be a season of great depression is not to be doubted. On the contrary, it is probable we may experience a season of speculative activity.
>
> It would appear now that we are not far from the period when a decided reaction will take place. The condition of the European markets, the aspect of affairs in those countries whence England expects supplies, the alarming aspect of the potato disease in Great Britain and France—all combine to assure to the United States an increased demand in England for our cereals, and at fair prices.

The Georgia banks had, on the 1st inst., $4,944,958 in circulation and $1,320,429 in specie.

Lexington, Ky., city bonds sold in New York on Monday at 40 cents; Lexington and Big Sandy 7 per cent. railroad bonds at 16c; Ohio 6's '60, 93c; Tennessee 6's, 70c; Missouri 6's, 65⅝; Virginia 6's, 74c; Michigan 6's, 80c.

The receipts of wheat and flour at Tidewater this season, as compared with last, shows a deficiency equal to 1,210,535 bbls flour.

A couple of brokers—one from Lexington and the other from Cincinnati—were egged at Georgetown day before yesterday.

☞Mr. James Spear, of Philadelphia, has perfected an apparatus for heating railroad cars, which entirely eclipses anything hitherto contrived. Every one who is accustomed to railroad traveling is aware that a seat in near proximity to the stove involves the endurance of a literal roasting, while at either end of the car the cold is as piercing as though the nearest fire were ten miles distant. The stove invented by Mr. Spear is so constructed that an equal quantity of hot air is distributed throughout the entire car, while persons sitting near the stove are not hotter than those at a distance, and are not obliged to open the window to the annoyance of others. Besides this, all the impure air is driven out at the top of the car. There is no danger of accidents from passengers' clothing taking fire by coming in contact with the stove, while the saving in fuel, as certified by companies who have tried them, is thirty per cent.

FROM KANSAS.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Oct. 22.

An injunction from Judge Cato to Gov. Walker and Stanton, commanding them to give certificates of election to the members that were elected by fraud in Johnson county, was served day before yesterday by a deputy sheriff at Stanton's residence, near the old camp, about two miles east of Lecompton. Gov. Walker is staying out there with Stanton, partly because he is not well and partly because he is afraid to stay in Lecompton.

Major Sherman, who is in command of the troops that have been quartered near Lawrence, has received orders from the Governor to remove with his whole command to Lecompton at once.

The following is a copy of Judge Cato's injunction:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

To Rob't J. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory, and Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of the same, greeting:

WHEREAS, Samuel J. Jones, William Hall, Hiram Bledsoe, J. H. Danforth, John F. Eston, L. S. Belling, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, J. C. Thompson, Thos. B. Sykes, and U. B. Windsor, have been elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, to-wit: The above first 3 named as members of the Council, the remainder as members of the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, appointed by law to meet on the 1st Monday of January, A. D., 1858, for the counties of Johnson and Douglass, of the said Territory, to wit: on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1857, and ought to be commissioned as Councilmen and Representatives by you; nevertheless, you, not being ignorant of the premises, but disregarding your duty therein, have not only refused, though thereto required by the elect, to grant them their certificates of election, but yet do refuse so to do in contempt of us, and to the great damage of the said members elect, as by their complaint we have understood.

We, therefore, being willing that speedy justice should be done in their behalf, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ you do cause the said members elect to be granted their certificates of election, and do signify the cause to us why you cannot or will not grant the certificates as aforesaid, lest in your default complaint should again come to us, and that you have executed this writ, made known to us at Lecompton on the 20th October, A. D. 1857, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, A. D. 1857.

STERLING G. CATO,
Judge 2d Judicial Dist. Kansas Territory.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.—The long contested suit of the Northern Bank of Kentucky at this place against Noah Smith, Peter Smith, and Benjamin S. Allen was decided in our circuit court last week. In the spring of 1851 a bill of John Righter, of Leesburg, Ky., for $4,000, was protested at the Northern Bank, upon which were the above names.

The defendants admitted they signed a bill for Righter, but claimed that the one in court was not it. The suit has been tried several times, but resulted in a hung jury. The last time before this that the case was up for trial, and just as it was about to be submitted, a letter was found, written by one of the directors to Righter, informing him that his bill was incorrectly signed and instructing him how to have another signed. The case was therefore continued.

The jury decided that the signatures of Peter Smith and Benj. S. Allen were forgeries, but gave judgment against Noah Smith, it having been proven that he admitted his signature was genuine. Noah S. died soon after the suit was instituted, and his estate is said to be insolvent. Righter has been missing since that time.—*Paris Flag.*

A GREAT LEAK.—Nothing can afford at a glance a clearer insight into the universal prevalence of luxury in the United States than the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1856, we imported silk piece goods to the amount of $25,000,000, other silk goods to the value of $6,017,115, laces $1,601,610, embroideries $4,664.353, making altogether over thirty-seven millions of dollars. These are the things which run away with the wealth of the country.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1857.

After the Persia arrived with news of the exchange at New York being down to 104, and under the impression that this might cause a large export of bullion, the demand for discounts at the Bank became so excessive that the directors felt there was no time to be lost in making a further movement. Without waiting for the regular weekly court, the Governors, therefore, yesterday morning, before the commencement of business on the Stock Exchange, gave notice of the alteration.

Whether this will suffice is very doubtful. In addition to the probability of shipments of gold being made to your side, there is an expectation that increased remittances will take place to India. The telegraphic dispatches by the overland mail reached us yesterday, bringing most favorable accounts as regards the likelihood of a speedy suppression of the mutiny, but describing an advance movement in the exchange both at Bombay and Calcutta, which will tend considerably to augment the total of silver to be dispatched by the mail which leaves England on the 20th. Meanwhile no very large arrivals are expected from Australia or any other quarter, and the effect of whatever withdrawals of specie may take place will consequently be unmitigated.

The applications for discount at the Bank on Saturday, the 10th, amounted to nearly a million sterling. About a third of that total is usually considered a very full day's business, even in active times. Yesterday, after the increase of one per cent. in the charge, the demand was nearly as heavy. If the intention to ship gold to New York by this steamer and the Canada on Saturday should be fulfilled to the extent first named, another jump of one per cent. will most likely be the immediate consequence.

It may be assumed that shipments of bullion, even in the face of quotations brought by the Persia, will not be made to any very serious amount as a regular exchange operation. The danger of a great rebound before the gold could arrive out would seem too strong. But the fall in prices of American railway stocks has appeared so preposterous to many of our capitalists, that the orders sent out for purchases at New York are believed to have been extraordinarily numerous, and to provide for these, specie will be sent in various parcels, which cannot fail to make up a very large aggregate. Whether the investors, when their instructions arrive out, will get such bargains as they anticipate, may perhaps be doubted.

Thus far it is highly satisfactory to state, that notwithstanding the unprecedented suddenness of the pressure there is not the remotest sign of general alarm. Many disastrous failures are anticipated, and some have already been announced, but these are inevitable results of individual losses from the stoppage of American correspondents.

All that the mercantile community desire is that they should be able to feel sure of obtaining from time to time such accommodation as they may require at its fair market value. The question whether that value may be 7, 8, or even 20 per cent., cannot for a few weeks be of any vital moment to houses whose business has been yielding a profit, and who have a fair capital to meet any temporary drawback. Panic, such as could compromise really solvent establishments, can be caused only by the apprehension that a period may arrive when, owing to banking mismanagement, even the most solid securities may become altogether inconvertible.

Among other causes of anxiety at the present moment is the state of the silk market as compared with the prices which have lately prevailed in China. All the recent purchases in that country must have involved a heavy loss, and, although most of the speculators have the extraordinary gains of the past two years to fall back upon, several were weak and have broken down. At Manchester especially many cases of this kind have occurred.

The feeling with regard to India is that all uncertainty is now at an end, and that for the future the work of retribution is likely to go steadily on. Delhi, although not taken, seems hopelessly doomed, a final effort of the mutineers to intercept the siege train which was approaching to secure their destruction having resulted in their total defeat and the capture of all their guns—13 in number. From Lucknow advices had been received at Calcutta to the 2d of September—only eight days preceding the departure of the mail—to the effect that the garrison had made a second successful sortie, capturing two guns from the besiegers and securing a large additional quantity of provisions. As Gen. Outram with strong reinforcements was expected to join Havelock at Cawnpore on the 9th of September, the relief of Lucknow, only fifty miles distant, was positively relied upon. At Agra too all was well, and the garrison so far from being threatened had actually attacked and defeated a body of insurgents with trifling loss. Thus at all the great points security seemed to be returning, and the accounts do not indicate that the enemy have a rallying point to which they can fly or a leader to help them other than Nena Sahib, whose skill and influence, judging from his want of success against Havelock and before Lucknow, is confined only to butchery and falsehood. The Mohurrum also has passed off peaceably in all the Presidencies.

A strange murder has been discovered. Two youths rowing on the Thames at daybreak, a few mornings since, picked up a large carpet-bag on the abutments of Waterloo bridge, just above high water mark. It was found to contain the remains of a human being that had been hacked to pieces. Clothes perforated with numerous stabs, and saturated with blood, were also in it. The toll keeper states that on the preceding night, a little before 12, a woman of about fifty years of age passed the gate with such a bag. She was a small woman, and he had to help her lift it over the turnstile. He recognizes the bag, and thinks he would know the woman. She had also a paper parcel, which is supposed to have contained the head and feet of the victim, as these were not in the bag. Around the mouth of the bag was a long cord. The person depositing the bag had evidently used this to lower it into the river to prevent any noise in its fall. When the bag touched the abutment, he or she doubtless thought it had reached the water. In that case it would have sunk, but the result was that it was exposed on one of the most conspicuous places that could have been selected. The clothes are of German make and of good quality. The murdered man was doubtless a foreigner, who had been entrapped into some neighboring house of infamy. Up to the present time there has been no clue to any of the perpetrators.

The state of the money market failed to cause any reaction yesterday in the price of cotton.

KESSERVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 29.

The recent heavy rains have raised Au Sable river 16 feet above low water mark, doing great damage to the bridges, mills, factories, etc. Two bridges, two stores, and parts of other buildings have been swept away. Tyler & Potter's store, with their whole stock of goods, was carried down the river. Loss ten thousand dollars. Rodgers & Co. lost 75,000 bushels oats swept away by the deluge.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.

We regret to notice the suspension of one grocery house, a wool house, and a dry goods house.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.

Accounts from the eastward detail great destruction from freshets resulting from recent rains. The Kennebec has risen eight feet and carried off many bridges. The Merrimac at Lowell has risen six feet and is still rising. The indications of fair weather yesterday have been dispelled. Heavy rains fell during the night and still continue.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.

The freshet is still upon us. At 12 o'clock last night the water rose to its height, within 2½ feet of the great February freshet. The water remained stationary some six hours, when it began to recede, and during the last twelve hours has fallen some eighteen inches. The business portion of the city is still submerged some two or three feet. There is no communication with vessels lying at the docks except by boats; consequently no loading or discharging of cargoes can be effected. A number of vessels are lying at the lumber district waiting for their cargoes, but they cannot be approached, as the entire district is under water. Canal boats can neither enter the basin nor depart westward; in truth all manner of business carried on near the river or canal is entirely suspended, and merchants can only approach their stores by means of boats and entering the second stories. On Lake Ontario several vessels have been foundered.

From Oswego we learn that several vessels were wrecked in their approach to the harbor.

At Syracuse the freshet was unprecedented. The southern portions of the city were inundated, and families had to escape from their dwellings in the best manner they could, some wading through water three feet deep.

At Utica the Mohawk overflowed its banks and all over the whole country for many miles. Indeed all along the Mohawk Flats down to the junction with the Hudson the whole valley presents a field of water scarcely ever seen before.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.

Gov. Ligon issued a proclamation this morning placing the city under martial law, and ordering out two divisions, consisting of 7,000 men. The commanding officers are ordered to enrol at once and report for service by Saturday next, and hold themselves in readiness to preserve the peace, on Wednesday next, the day of the general election.

The Governor takes this step against the desire of the Mayor, but at the request and on representations made by respectable citizens. Considerable feeling was aroused this morning by the proclamation, and there is a great diversity of opinion in regard to the measure. Many consider it justified by existing circumstances, while others regard it as unwise, and calculated to increase difficulties on election day.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29.

The recent heavy rains have caused immense damage on the line of the Ogdensburg Railroad, the track having been swept away in several places. No trains have passed over the road since Monday. It was hoped they would get through to day.

Dams are broken and mills, dwellings, and bridges are carried away. The loss to Champlain village alone will exceed $50,000.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.

Gov. Ligon's proclamation has produced quite a sensation and some excitement.

An extra has just been published, giving the correspondence between the Governor and Mayor. The latter objects to any interference by the Governor in the government of the city, and says, in conclusion, "that as Mayor of the city of Baltimore I hold my commission directly from the people, and am accountable to them for the manner in which I discharge the trust. The office which I have been called upon to assume was conferred upon me without solicitation, and will be laid down whenever it shall be made to appear that I have lost the confidence of those whom it has been my highest endeavor to serve. I can recognize subordination to no other power within the sphere of my duty. I deemed it due to courtesy to afford your Excellency the amplest information in regard to the matters to which you refer in your letter, and now invite from you any reliable evidence, upon which I can legally act, of a combination on the part of any of our citizens to obstruct the laws at the coming election. But, while I am thus frank in foreshadowing my plans for the preservation of the public peace, and for the protection of every voter by all the means at my command, I must be equally so in declining to recognize any joint administration in the affairs of this city. The powers of the Mayor are believed to be ample. In cases of emergency he has his resort to the civil posse as well as to the military arm, which by the law is placed under his control as well as the former. It will be his duty to use his best endeavors to see that every citizen is protected in constitutional right, and that the peace of the city is preserved by the means at his disposal. If, however, it should be attempted to introduce a power in the city of Baltimore above that of its regularly constituted authorities; or if the power shall be assumed (in anticipation of a state of things which may not occur) to bring the military into contact with the people on the day of election, without an official requisition on the part of the local authorities, I can only express my sincere belief that such a policy might seriously endanger the peace of the city and lead to consequences which it should be the duty of all good citizens to endeavor, if possible, to avert.

THOS. SWANN, Mayor."

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

A letter from Havana, received by the steamer Grenada, says the bark Peinter has been lost near Cape Inlet. The ship Forest State from Portland, with a load of lumber, has gone ashore on Moselle shoals.

Money better and dull. Business at the clearing house lower. The clearings amounted to upwards of $10,500,000—specie balances $679,000.

The Bowery Bank has decided to wind up its affairs. Specie still dull of sale.

The crops are beginning to move at the West, and bills of lading have been received by one of our banks, which agreed to advance funds for getting them to market.

Stocks—At the second board there was a general decline.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1857.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—The present crisis may be referred to other causes more potent and immediate than excessive importations of foreign goods. This was, however, unquestionably the chief cause of the financial difficulties that rendered the year 1837 memorable, and, although not the sole cause of the present stringency in monetary affairs, it may be properly enumerated among the sources of our monetary difficulties. At any rate the crisis has served again to call public attention to this feature of political economy, the consideration of which may be useful to our whole nation. There can be no question that we import more than is necessary. We depend too much upon foreign industry. Possessing the greatest field and strongest inducements for the profitable investment of labor, the people of this country have neglected their opportunities for production. They have disregarded the first great law of political economy, that production is the prime source of national wealth. While the immense fields of the rich soils of the West invite the industry of the husbandman, and the exhaustless wealth of minerals imbedded in our mountains, and the splendid water power of our noble streams tempt the skill and labor of the manufacturer, thousands who might by their labor add greatly to the individual and national wealth and greatness have sought a life of utter and unproductive idleness in the learned professions, or chased the bubble Fortune in the whirlpool of mercantile speculations. A cotemporary truly remarks: "We are a nation of merchants rather than a nation of producers. We are more engaged in carrying products from place to place than in creating them. We have endeavored to get rich and powerful by commerce, instead of by productive industry. We have been content with the wages of carriers and brokers, when we should have added to these the better and larger profits of mechanics and manufacturers." We have committed a grave error. With the means within our reach to produce and manufacture nearly everything we want and from our surplus to supply provisions and the raw material to nearly the whole civilized world, and thus to keep up a constant flow of wealth into our country by which each individual may, slowly perhaps, but certainly become enriched, we have neglected our great opportunities and are paying annually millions of dollars to other people for doing for us what we might quite as easily and with much more profit do for ourselves.

The single item of cotton, one of our principal staples and an article that is largely consumed in a manufactured state by our people, furnishes a striking illustration of this suicidal policy. In the Treasury report for 1845, the following statement of the comparative values of the raw material and the manufactured product was forcibly and clearly presented: "At present prices, our cotton crop will yield an annual product of $72,000,000, *and the manufactured fabric* $504,000,000, furnishing profits abroad to thousands of capitalists and wages to hundreds of thousands of the working classes, all of whom would be deeply injured by any disturbance, growing out of a state of war, to the direct and adequate supply of the *raw* material." Here are $432,000,000 paid annually for labor abroad, a large portion of which might and should be earned and kept at home by the domestic industry of our people. Under our present policy we are paying for our manufactured cotton goods imported from abroad seven hundred per cent. upon the cost of the raw material. This tremendous profit goes to reward the industry of other nations when it might just as well be made to enrich our own people and to render us a nation more truly and completely independent.

It is estimated that our average annual imports of cotton and woolen manufactures are about fifty millions of dollars; the average annual imports of iron, manufactures of iron, and steel are about twenty-five millions of dollars; the average annual imports of manufactures of silk are about twenty-five millions of dollars—making in all about one hundred millions of dollars expended by us for these three classes of imports. With the exception of the twenty-five millions expended for silks, there is no occasion for a single dollar of this vast expenditure on our part to foreign industry. We are amply able to manufacture all the cotton and woolen goods that we consume. We have an abundance of the raw material and the facilities for the application of domestic industry to the manufacture of them. The double cost of transportation, in addition to the tyrannous exactions of the English monopolists of the manufacture of these materials, more than compensates for any difference that may exist in the prices of labor here and in England or in Europe. The same may be said in regard to our importations of iron, of which there is enough in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri alone to supply the demand of the whole world.

With proper tariff regulations by which our manufactories could be protected in their infancy from the combined and systematic efforts of European monopolists to break them down, the whole of the seventy-five millions of dollars annually expended by us for these two items of manufacture might be retained to bless and reward the industry of our own people. Our imports would then be greatly less than our exports, and a constant stream of wealth would be poured into the country from abroad which would soon make us the richest and most powerful nation in the world.

If the utopian idea of the impracticable and crack-brained philosophers who meet in world's conventions and *by resolutions* unite the whole universe in one great, comprehensive fraternity, could be immediately realized, the abstract idea of absolute free trade might properly find application; but, until this shall be accomplished, until the whole world shall be united in bonds of brotherly love, and become as one nation and one people with common laws and common interests, it is idle for us to constitute ourselves the almoners of all the rest of mankind and to daily impoverish ourselves in order to afford employment and to reward the industry of other nations. Our first duty is to ourselves, and the wisest governmental policy is that which will stimulate our domestic industry to produce for ourselves as far as possible all that we need, to make our production continually greater than our consumption. When this shall be done a reckless spirit of speculation and an unwarrantable inflation of values may now and then occasion individual cases of reversion of fortune and perhaps produce individual cases of positive distress, and temporary panics, but the panics will be harmless and we shall be in a great measure secured against the recurrence of such a financial crisis as now stagnates our commerce, prostrates our manufactures, and severely injures even our agricultural interests.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There is a decidedly more cheerful feeling in the money market. The cause of it is in the fact that the banks have loosened their strings and evinced an accommodating spirit during the last few days. They have discounted more liberally. This has of course given relief, and dampened the feeling which had arrayed itself against them, not only here, but throughout the State. The banks saw what was coming, and they wisely concluded that they had gone far enough in their contractions. That if they continued in their former course, they would be forced into a suspension very soon.

A writer in a city paper, over the signature of "A Merchant," who couples the Journal with a half dozen pork merchants in an effort to array the public against the banks states an untruth. The Journal has not been and will not be influenced by pork or any other kind of merchants. So far as our acquaintance extends among the pork merchants, and we believe we know all of them, they have not been in favor of a suspension. The pork merchants have no stocks on hand, and the stocks of groceries are very light. As a suspension would cause the prices to advance, it would conflict directly with their interest. In the same manner would a subsequent resumption cause prices to decline.

But while speaking of the pork trade, a word or two about the course of the banks last year will not be out of place at this particular time. To the banks alone is attributable the high prices of produce, especially provisions, during the past year. They placed the means in the hands of speculators to hold the bulk of the produce, and fixed their own terms. Of course the banks made money by the operation. They got a higher rate of interest from the speculators than any one else was willing or could give.

The news from New York is favorable. Things also begin to look some better at New Orleans.—Eastern exchange was selling yesterday at 2 premium by the banks, and 4@5 ℔ ct. by the brokers. These rates cannot be sustained any time, as at New Orleans New York sight exchange had declined to 5@5½ ℔ ct. discount.

The Commercial Bank of Manchester, at Yazoo City, Miss., has suspended. Messrs. Brown & Johnston, of Vicksburg, are the owners of the bank and men of great wealth. They pledge themselves that every dollar of its circulation shall be redeemed.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of yesterday, says:

> We heard of no transactions in hogs. There was some movement in products, for future delivery, but we heard of no sales. There were offers for November at 4⅝, 5⅛, and 6⅛c for shoulders, sides, and hams, with buyers at 4, 5 and 5c; we understand that 9c was offered for lard, and $12@$12 50 for mess pork.

The Cincinnati Gazette learns from Kinney, Espy & Co. that fifteen of the branches of the State Bank of Ohio continue an arrangement with their house for supplying gold and exchange.

The Philadelphia American, in an article in which it advocates the adoption of some measures to relieve those who have been thrown out of employment by the panic, says:

> We would suggest the avoidance of all measures which are fitted to exasperate popular feeling against any class of our fellow-citizens or any of the lawful institutions of the country. Suffering as we now are under a common calamity, it becomes us to be very forbearing and considerate, and when we consider how little a kind act or word, or even a pleasant smile costs, and how deep a wound is inflicted in these sensitive times by a harsh expression or severe exaction, we may well be on our guard. A scrupulous promptness in paying all bills for labor and materials, a little abatement of rent or the extension of time, and a generous remuneration of all services faithfully rendered, would be of inestimable service in alleviating the approaching hardships.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says:

> The notes of the Bank of Ashland, we learn, have been received by three of our banking houses, regularly, although refused by others. There is no necessity, therefore, for selling them at a discount. As the pork packing season approaches, Kentucky currency is more sought after, and it is not now obtainable to any extent except at a premium. We heard of a sale to-day of $1 200 at 1 premium. Those who expect to deal in Kentucky hogs are securing this currency, and bankers are laying it aside in preparation for the anticipated demand.

The dispatch from New York brings very gratifying intelligence. Besides the $1,200,000 in coin, the Persia brought $1,000,000 in bills on the Bank of England for the purchase of produce. These bills are stated to be certificates of deposits from the bank, equivalent to specie.

It will be seen from the Philadelphia dispatch that the Bank of Pennsylvania is insolvent and will go into liquidation.

WHO WERE THE RIOTERS IN BALTIMORE?—The proclamation of Gov. Ligon, of Maryland, declaring the city of Baltimore under martial law and calling out a force of seven thousand militiamen to enforce his decree, is unquestionably an outrageous usurpation of power for the most shameful purposes. The course of the Governor is directly in opposition to the wishes and the earnest remonstrances of the Mayor of that city, who has proved himself amply able, without resorting to the military service at his control, to suppress attempted riots, and to maintain the peace and dignity of the city government of which he is the head. The extraordinary action of the Governor is pretended to be based upon the inefficiency of the city government to suppress the riots which it is apprehended will take place in Baltimore on next Wednesday, the day of the State election. It is most unquestionably a purely partisan movement, and it is more than suspected that the calling out of the militia is intended to aid the Irish Democrats in putting down the police and taking complete possession of the city, and regulating the election to suit themselves and their party leaders, instead of to suppress disorders and disturbances of the public peace.

An investigation of the facts disclosed by the police reports of the disturbances which occurred on the day of the recent municipal election in Baltimore shows plainly that there is no occasion for this most unwarrantable usurpation of power on the part of the Governor, and the nullification of the laws and forcible seizure and abstraction of the chartered privileges of the people of that city. The following brief summary of the occurrences on the day of the recent city election, unmistakably designates who were the disturbers of the peace, and proves beyond any question that the police were active and prompt and abundantly able to suppress every attempt at a riot:

> "The first disturbance was the firing on several persons known to be Americans at 2½ o'clock in the morning, from the Democratic Seventeenth Ward House, and wounding one of them. The police appeared, entered the house, and found *thirty stand of arms—all new and bright*, and the Government stamp on some of them."
>
> That was a murderous attack by Democrats on peaceful Americans, and it was put down by the *police*.
>
> "The second event was about 4 o'clock the same morning, in the same ward. Capt. Wood and several officers and citizens were standing at the corner of Light and Montgomery streets, and they were attacked by a Democratic club called the *Hunters*, who fired *fifty muskets*, wounding four policemen."
>
> Here again the assault was on the *police*, who alone were injured.
>
> "At 12 o'clock the Irish from the Eighth ward marched over to regulate the Eleventh ward; a large body of the police marched in arms across their path and intercepted them before they came into collision with the people of the Eleventh ward; but they retreated, firing on the *police*, and not on the men of the American party *at all*. The tapping of the Potapsco Engine House bell was the signal which brought the Eighth ward men across the Falls, and the men and boys who approached the Eleventh ward polls from the other side armed, came there for purposes of defense only—for they advanced no further after the police had driven off the Eighth ward men, and made themselves no disturbance. There was therefore in the Eleventh ward no collision between the *people at all*—but between the *police* and the Irish marching from the Eighth ward.
>
> "Shortly after this a body from the same house (Eighth ward) marched out of it to attack the Fifth ward polls."
>
> They were resisted by the police, whom the Irish fired on from Jackson Hall and drove off—killing Sergeant Jourdan of the police.
>
> "On information of this the Mayor ordered a large body of the police, under arms, to the Eighth ward, who, when they got there, were fired on by the Irish from Jackson Hall, and in the street found a swivel, which they took with the men in the very act of firing it *at the police*. They entered Jackson Hall and found arms and ammunition prepared for a fight but deserted by the flying Irish."
>
> Here nobody was engaged but the Irish firing on the police with muskets from Jackson Hall and a swivel in the street.
>
> "At 2½ o'clock the proper officer from the Western District reported that the men were firing from the steeple of the New Market engine-house on the people as they passed. That house and company are a Democratic stronghold. The police, in arms, immediately marched there and took the house. The occupants fled over the roofs of the adjacent houses. None were arrested; but about *fifty muskets* and other arms were found there and taken."
>
> The Mayor immediately ordered the house to be closed and the police to remain in possession.
>
> Here was no fight between citizens—but Democratic assassins firing on people passing in the streets from the steeple of an engine-house, and the police attacking and scattering them, and finding arms and ammunition for half a company.
>
> "After the police had taken Jackson Hall and arrested a number of the Irish rioters in the Eighth ward, as above narrated, a small detachment were left on guard.
>
> "About 4 P. M. this guard were assailed and fired on by the Irish, and one of the police shot in the back. The Mayor instantly ordered a detachment of fifty police in arms to march to the Eighth ward, who quieted it and remained on the ground."

There is in all this not one single isolated fact upon which to base the presumption of the inability of the municipal authorities to preserve the public peace and to protect the citizens in the lawful exercise of the right of suffrage. Nothing but partisan zeal can so have prompted the ill-advised and outrageous interference of the Democratic Governor of the State. The Baltimore papers deduce from the details of the disturbances upon the occasion of the recent election the significant facts that no fight anywhere in the city originated with any person who was excluded from voting, that in every instance but one the difficulties were occasioned by the assaults of the Irish upon the police, that a sufficient police force was stationed at every voting place to maintain peace, and that peace and order were preserved at all the polls, and that the only man killed was a sergeant of the police, who was ruthlessly shot down while bravely discharging his duty by Irish miscreants, and that every man seriously injured during the day was a member of the police or was attached to the American party.

These are significant facts, and they do not leave a single shadow of excuse for the interference of Governor Ligon in the government of the city of Baltimore. They fully sustain the propriety of the manly and earnest remonstrances of Mayor Swann, and justify his apprehensions that the policy proposed to be pursued by the Governor will seriously endanger the peace of the city, and lead to consequences which it should be the duty of all good citizens to endeavor if possible to arrest.

SENATOR HUNTER SMOKED OUT.—For some time past the Richmond Enquirer, Gov. Wise's organ, has been fiercely disputing Senator Hunter's political orthodoxy with the Richmond South, the Senator's mouth-piece. The Enquirer, while asserting Wise's devotion to Mr. Buchanan's Administration, intimated very unequivocally that Hunter's devotion, if it existed at all, was of that dubious sort familiarly denominated "fishy," declaring that if its suspicions were unjust Hunter could easily show it by speaking out. The South, in response, asserted that Hunter was a Democrat, in excellent standing, and that until he should say or do something clearly indicating his opposition to the Administration it was the veriest impertinence to assume that he was opposed to it, and, accordingly, that it would be extremely undignified and unbecoming in him to take the slightest notice of the matter. The Enquirer, however, far from being satisfied or silenced by this evasive response, grew more loud and positive in its calls upon the reticent Senator, telling him flatly, at last, that if he expected to be returned to the Senate in a mask he was awfully mistaken, as the free and unterrified Democrats of the Virginia Legislature would never dream of going into a transaction so nearly resembling the purchasing of a "pig in a poke." In short, the quarrel waxed hot. The South repeated and reiterated its scornful defense, and the Enquirer, gathering fresh spirit at each sally, became fairly imperious in its tones. As Cato, after his embassy to Carthage, ended all his speeches with "DELENDA EST CARTHAGO," so the Enquirer, as if bent on Hunter's destruction, concluded article after article with the threatening warning, "*Let Senator Hunter speak or die.*"

Alarmed by these formidable and persevering admonitions, the Senator at length has spoken. But, as might naturally be supposed, under the circumstances, he has not spoken to the purpose. His letter, published in the Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian, is an exceedingly sheepish, halting, half and half affair, having more the air of a confession extorted from an obstinate politician under popular duress than of the frank and independent declaration of a statesman. To this last, indeed, his letter has no claims at all. Its substance is grouped about these three interrogatories. The language of the interrogatories is our own. 1. Are you friendly to Mr. Buchanan's Administration? 2. Do you approve Walker's course in Kansas? 3. If not, how far is your disapproval likely to affect your relations toward the Administration? The Senator answers at great length that he hopes and expects "to be able to support Mr. Buchanan's Administration," that he condemns Walker's course in Kansas as a flagrant departure from the non-intervention principle of the Kansas-Nebraska law, but that, whatever may be Mr. Buchanan's opinions on the subject, his own condemnation of Walker will not probably interfere in the least with his future support of the Administration. This, as all must perceive, is a very lame and transparent attempt on Hunter's part to hoodwink the Virginia Democracy. He hopes and expects to support the Administration. That's for the Wise men. He condemns Walker. That's for his own followers. If the President should ultimately endorse Walker he doesn't know whether he would oppose the Administration or not, but rather thinks not. That's for everybody in general. Being forced to say something, he tries to please enemies and friends alike. Smoked out of his concealment, he appears with a stereotyped grimace on his countenance, and assures partisans of the most opposite and conflicting sympathies that he is theirs in the bonds of principle.

We shall see if his assurance proves satisfactory. We shall see if his answer to the first interrogatory isn't too tame for his foes, and his answer to the third too equivocal for his friends. We shall see if his answer to the first, tame as it is, isn't too strong for the fire-eaters, and his answer to the last too vague for the partisans of the Administration as well as for his own. We shall see if his letter doesn't disgust the whole party in Virginia, and, by reason of its catholic attempt at humbug, aggravate the domestic bickering it was designed to heal. As, however, the Virginia Democracy is an inexplicable body, we perhaps should add, We shall see what we shall see.

☞We suppose that most people just at present are sufficiently penetrated with the importance of living within their incomes. It may not be inappropriate to remind our readers, however, that, next to the eloquent voice of the panic, the sonorous tones of Mr. Micawber have most vividly enforced this precious injunction. "My other piece of advice," said the immortal Wilkins to Copperfield, "you know. Annual income—twenty pounds. Annual expenditure—nineteen, nineteen six; result—happiness. Annual income—twenty pounds. Annual expenditure—twenty pounds ought and six; result—misery. The blossom is blighted; the leaf is withered; the god of day goes down upon the dreary scene, and, in short, you are forever floored."

> M'lle Rachel is said to have come back again from the brink of the grave. An improvement has taken place in her health.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

We believe coming back from the brink of the grave is generally esteemed a very wholesome trip.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.

The State Sabbath School Convention for Indiana, which commenced its session in this city on Tuesday evening, will adjourn to-night.

A large amount of business has been transacted and many valuable statistics gathered. The friends of the Sunday school cause look forward to the results of the action of the convention with a lively interest.

☞Rev. S. S. Lattimore, a distinguished minister of the Baptist persuasion, died at Aberdeen, Miss., last week. He is the same man who was charged with criminal conduct on the steamer Northerner last May.

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—The Journal of Commerce, in noticing the reintroduction of Ericsson's caloric engine to public notice, of which we have already spoken, adds the following statements:

> At the office of John B. Kitching, No. 37 William street, one of Mr. Ericsson's engines, as just completed, is set up on a small scale, but it is sufficiently large to illustrate the principle. Though occupying less than a cubic foot in space, and heated only by gas, the power developed defies the strength of a single man. It is employed in pumping, and raises three hogsheads per hour to an elevation of five feet. This pattern is called a "domestic engine," being adapted to perform a great variety of work ordinarily done by hand and with a surprising degree of economy.
>
> Still another caloric engine is located on one of the piers on the North River, and is designed for ships' use. In this capacity it promises to accomplish important results; for our fine large packets and sailing ships, being unable to carry steam engines, are unsupplied with the Worthington pump, and, therefore, have wholly to rely on manual labor in ridding the ship of water in case of leak or other exigency. The caloric engine may be placed in the corner of the cook's gallery, almost unobserved, and may be put in operation in fifteen or twenty minutes, saving the labor of an entire crew. There being no possibility of explosion, or rather disaster, the cook is amply qualified to officiate as engineer if desired. The position of the engine is a matter of the least consequence, as it requires little beside air and can run in the foretop or upper deck equally well.
>
> In addition to the above, a beautiful steam yacht has been plying about the harbor for the last ten weeks, and is often seen running across from Staten Island to Long Island, &c., propelled solely by caloric. This boat is fifty feet in length, with an eight-feet paddle wheel, which works about thirty turns per minute, giving a speed equal to eight or nine knots an hour. The engine is controlled by any one who happens to belong to the party on board. The fuel is either coal or wood. Small oak wood has generally been used, sawed into eight-inch lengths, and, incredible as it may seem, only *one cord* has been used during the last six weeks, though the boat has been run more or less every day! Even after the fires are wholly extinguished, sufficient heat is retained in the metal of the engine (if it has been thoroughly warmed and is in good running order) to propel the boat at least two miles. The space occupied by the engine of this boat is not larger than the boiler which the same boat would require if propelled by steam.

A NEEDLESS PANIC.—The Washington Star gives the following construction of a rumor that has had considerable circulation:

> The rumor that it is the intention of the Government to bring various public works, for the construction of which Congress has appropriated, to a stand still, has already greatly alarmed persons in all sections of the Union immediately interested in their prosecution. We stated a few days since that we placed no confidence in these rumors. Further inquiries have satisfied us that they were written, like many other similar stories from Washington city to the distant press, simply to the end of writing something likely to be extensively talked over in these dull times. We are very sure that neither the President nor any member of his Government dreams of voluntarily doing aught not absolutely necessary under the strict letter of the law, and the most stringent requirements of the public interests, likely in times like the present to increase the number of unemployed mechanics and laborers in the United States—not they.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.

The Ledger money article has a statement regarding the Pennsylvania Bank, stating its liabilities at about two million independent of the capital and assets, which are only a million and three-quarters, leaving nothing for the stockholders. The indications now are that it will go into liquidation and probably out of existence, leaving as little for its shareholders as did its great prototype the Bank of the United States. Noteholders and depositors will probably be paid.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The stockholders of the Bowery Bank intend winding up that concern.

The Herald says that it understands that the steamship Persia brought over a large amount of bills of exchange or rather certificates of deposit accepted by the Bank of England, Bank of Liverpool, and other well known banking institutions, for the purpose of buying cotton and breadstuffs in this country. These acceptances can be more correctly called certificates of deposit, being payable at sight. The money having been deposited in the different banks on the other side to meet them, they answer nearly as well here for the purpose required as so much gold there. Bills are held in this market at 107@108 per cent., rates considerably above these ruling for ordinary sterling exchange. The amount of these certificates is about 1,000,000, and but for this new financial arrangement the Persia would have brought full two million dollars in gold.

In view of the exciting financial troubles and breaking up of the Christian missionary establishments by the natives in India, the Presbyterian Synod of New York, embracing Long Island, N. Y., and the lower counties of the State as far up as Pennsylvania, and including some one hundred and sixty churches, have recommended the observance of Thursday, November 5th, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, to supplicate deliverance from the evils that now afflict us as a people.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

A ratification meeting of the Democracy of New York city was held last evening at Tammany Hall. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Kansas policy of Gov. Walker, and recommending amendments to the banking system of the State.

The Times was wrong in regard to the British commission. Sir Ousley goes Minister to Central America.

UTICA, Oct. 28.

The Utica lock factory was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000. Insured $40,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.

Geo. R. Conett, Edward Prince, and Jacob Stanton have been arrested here in connection with forgeries, embracing the circulation of some unsigned bank notes stolen some months since from the New England Bank Note Company. The amount thus spuriously circulated does not probably exceed $7,000. The parties were held to bail for trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.

An exciting affair occurred yesterday on the cars near Chambersburg, between Mr. McKibben, member of Congress from California, and Isaac Craig, his brother-in-law. The latter has incurred the enmity of his whole family by the seduction of his wife's sister, a deaf and dumb girl, several years since.

The parties met accidentally for the first time since the occurrence. Pistols were used, and Craig was wounded, but not dangerously. Mr. McKibben is the son-in-law of the naval officer of this port.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

The Navy Department has designated three of the five sloops of war respectively to the navy yards of Gosport, Philadelphia, and Pensacola. One of the engines is to be constructed at the Washington navy yard.

The plans and drawings of these vessels are now in process of preparation, and, together with the sloop to be built by Mr. Westervelt, will be commenced with the least possible delay. It is not yet determined where the remaining sloop is to be built, but this question will probably be decided during the present week.

The operatives at the Charlestown and Portsmouth yards will be ample. A large amount of work will be thrown into the Brooklyn yard. The discharge of workmen at the Gosport yard was merely temporary. It is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to keep the mechanics at these yards employed during the winter, a policy which cannot fail to be rightly appreciated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Previous to the election in Kansas, Gov. Walker received specific instructions from the Administration relative to his duty upon that subject, and which precluded him from purging the polls as he recently did in rejecting the returns from the Oxford district, acting without authority from Washington, and clearly violating his instructions. His conduct is emphatically condemned. There is reason for belief that both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton will be removed unless they shall choose to resign.

Application was made to-day for the employment of United States troops on Wednesday next to assist if necessary the State authorities in preserving peace at the elections in Baltimore. Definite action has not been taken, though it is highly probable that the request will be refused.

Sir William Ousley is expected to arrive at Washington about the 15th of November, and it is believed that his instructions will be such as to lead to the adjustment of the Central American question in a manner entirely satisfactory to the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Attorney General Black has given an opinion that the Government of the United States has ample power, and, by the highest treaty stipulations, is bound to redress the wrongs of the Kansas Nation Indians against unlawful intruders upon their reserved lands.

The amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft is $9,802,000. The receipts for the week ending Monday were $441,000.

In reply to a postmaster who complained of being overwhelmed with small change, First Assistant Postmaster Gen. King says: "A postmaster is not compelled to receive cents in payment of either postage or stamps, nor from any person at one time more than thirty cents in three cent coins."

The Postmaster General has appointed six route agents to accompany the mails between Philadelphia and Columbus, Ohio, with a view to insure prompt transmission.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.

The Governor's proclamation and the correspondence between His Excellency and the Mayor still excites much public attention. The military officers are enrolling men for the various companies, but the work progresses slowly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

A serious fight occurred at the City Hall, to-day, between a party of Democratic politicians. One of them, named Conner, was beaten to death by Teddy Donovan, a custom house officer.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.

On the examination of the forgers to-day, Price was held for trial in the sum of $10,000, and Stanton and Cowel were held as witnesses. Cowel testified to executing an immense number of counterfeits on many of the New England banks, which he delivered to Price to pass. He was to receive 70 cents on the dollar for executing signatures.

NEW YORK, October 30.

Winslow, Lanier, & Co., bankers, announce their intention to resume payment in full to-morrow.

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

The Persia brings about £244,000 sterling in specie, and 211 passengers.

The decrease of coin in the Bank of England was £553,000 for the week.

A circular had been issued from the Colonial office to the Governors at the various colonies, calling on them to look to the defense of their provinces, and not to neglect that reasonable amount of warlike preparation, which it is desirable should be everywhere maintained.

The Bishopric of Toronto has been reconstructed, and a new See created, to be called the Bishopric of Huron, with Dr. Cronyn as first Bishop.

The Siamese Ambassadors and suite arrived at Malta, *en route* for England.

Several additional failures are announced, but none of great magnitude. Adlee & McKerrow, Scotch machinists, Manchester, and W. B. West, haberdasher, Manchester.

Portugal.—A financial crisis has manifested itself at Lisbon. The populace were dissatisfied with the sanctity measure of the Government, and an outbreak was anticipated. Robberies had already commenced.

Austria.—The resumption of relations between Sardinia and Austria may be shortly expected.

The panic in Vienna exchange was frightful. The national loans bearing interest payable in silver fell to 80½.

Russia.—A letter in the Presse says it is perfectly true that the Russian government has set apart six million rubles for the reconstruction of Sebastopol. Though the treaty of Paris forbids the building of fortifications, it is supposed it may be easily eluded.

Persia.—A powder magazine at Jouadezan had been exploded by lightning—over 1000 persons killed and 300 houses destroyed.

Australia.—There had been two arrivals from Australia with £520,000 sterling in gold.

A REMARK ABOUT REMARKING ON THE WEATHER. We notice that the venerable Robert Walsh, with a commendable indifference to the vulgar ridicule thrown on familiar allusions to the weather, habitually opens his entertaining letters from Paris with some graphic reference to the air or the season. The opening of his letter of October 5th is a fair example. He says:

We have not yet lighted our hearths, and we keep our windows wide open. So late a summer, or summer temperature, for this meridian, is not within my remembrance. In the garden of the Luxembourg, orange trees have flowered the second time with the same fragrance. Rare phenomena of vegetation are reported from the South. Yesterday reminded me of the best American autumnal weather. It was truly enjoyed by the population.

We rather like this sort of prelude—we say *prelude*, for it bears a more intimate relation to the lively and various gossip which follows than some people may imagine at first glance. It is a kind of key to the body of the letter—a key if not to its ordinary and practical significance at least to those more delicate and transcendental bearings which every fine mind seeks for in the commonest reports of the new and the distant. It vaults those amiable and delightful personalities in which Mr. Walsh is so fond of dealing, with the very sky under which their subjects, fair or great, live and move. It restores something of their actual belongings, investing them with the atmosphere in which they blossomed. It enables one not merely to know but to comprehend them. In regard to Paris, above all other cities, where everybody lives out of doors, a glimpse of the heavens is essential to a perfect appreciation of any chronicle of the current movements of the hour on the earth below. Its presence throws light all around one, setting each particular person, object, or event in the broad and cheerful glare of day, whereas its absence leaves one to see everything dimly, and under the sharpest of angles. The difference is that between looking upon some towering structure from a commanding point of view in the clear, fresh light of morning, and groping along its stately walls at midnight with a dark lantern. The distinction is that between a landscape with atmosphere, and a landscape without it, if, indeed, such a monstrosity can be conceived. For ourselves, therefore, we confess our admiration of the instinctive felicity with which our venerable countryman in the gay city lays the heavens under tribute in his reports of the wit and fashion and intelligence of the *beau monde*. We have always strongly inclined to hold the popular tabooing of the weather, as a subject of familiar conversation, in extreme contempt, and now our minds are fully made up. A shadow of doubt no longer rests upon us. We have been a long time becoming positive, but we are settled at last. The weather in our unalterable conviction is the most choice and significant of possible subjects, and should in all highly refined and artistic circles be invariably a preferred topic. Henceforth we do not think we shall be able to look with common respect on anybody who in approaching us hasn't the taste or the moral courage to do justice to the weather, next to our own warm right hand.

The Cincinnati Inquirer says—The widow of Keats, the poet, we understand upon very good authority, is and has been for some time living in this city. She is now married to an engineer in the Gas Works, is about fifty years of age, and a very amiable and estimable lady, without brilliancy or even traces of past personal charms. That she should have captivated the author of Endymion and the Eve of St. Agnes, may appear somewhat singular; but, as Campbell has said, "no men are more apt than those of imagination to delude themselves respecting women and the degree of their attractiveness."—*New York Mirror.*

Such a paragraph in relation to a lady is not simply ungallant but excessively rude, and, were it not for our determination to be uniformly courteous toward our brethren of the press, we should be tempted to say ungentlemanly.

The poet Keats was never married. The lady spoken of by the Cincinnati paper was, in her girlhood's beauty, the subject of one of the most graceful and admired of his sonnets, and she afterwards became the wife of his brother George Keats, with whom she lived many years in this city. Their fine mansion is still remembered as the home of the most generous and elegant hospitalities. She is now the wife of a gentleman interested not only in the Cincinnati Gas Works but in the Gas Works of several other cities in this country and the West Indies, and if, at the age of "fifty," she does not keep the bloom and beauty of her girlhood and her early womanhood, she at least retains those graces and beauties of mind and heart which long ago won for her hosts of friends.

☞ A letter from Washington says: Major Van Vleit, of the army, arrived here yesterday. He was at Salt Lake for upwards of a week, and had frequent interviews with Brigham Young. Brigham informed him that he intends to make war upon our army, and that the troops should never enter the territory, and if they should succeed in getting in, not one particle of provisions should they have for love or money, and if it became necessary he would burn and destroy everything in the territory. Brigham, he says, treated him very kindly, and showed him everything about the city. He has at the present time only sixteen wives. Maj. Van Vleit, however, says the crops of Utah are heavy, and the Mormons will be more than pleased at having a market afforded them at their doors, and will be the only parties benefitted by the expedition.

LYNCHING IN TEXAS.—At Waxahatchie, on the 29th ult., Rev. Thomas Donegan was sentenced by a mob court and jury to receive 500 lashes; and they were inflicted in the public square. He was accused of tampering with negroes, and instigating them to rob their masters.

☞ We notice in the Republican Banner and Nashville Whig a long review of Pillow's address, from the hand of a political friend. The review is crushing and scathing, but the energy put forth in it is thrown away. What is Pillow to the public?

EXPLOSION.—The boiler of the steam-tug Stillman Witt exploded this morning, about 12 o'clock, blowing the tug into atoms. The steam drum, with other pieces of the boiler, were blown over the warehouses on the dock, and landed in Water street. It is almost incredible that persons on the dock or street were not injured. At the time of the accident the crew were at dinner, and the boat lying at the foot of Commercial street, outside of several canal boats and the tug Echo.

John Ferrell, the Captain, was badly scalded about the head and arms.

Wm. Sterrit, pilot, was scalded about the breast, and badly cut by splinters. He says when he went to dinner, the boiler was full of water, with about 100 pounds of steam; she often carries 150 pounds.

Irving Haight, deck hand, was slightly scalded and cut about the head.

The two firemen were taken away, but how badly injured we could not ascertain. Their names are, David Barry and J. A. Keith.

Two pedler boys, named Jervis, happened to be on board, but were picked up. They were badly hurt.

One man was seen struggling in the water among the wreck, and went down, in the confusion, before assistance could be rendered.

It is not probable that any others were injured.

The explosion appeared to have occurred on the larboard side forward. The sound was not sharp, but dull and heavy, and the smoke, steam, pieces of timber, machinery, &c., were projected as directly upwards as if shot from a cannon.

Everything nearly seems to have been blown out of the boat, and the shattered hull now lies under water to the top of her bulwarks. A more complete wreck cannot be imagined.

The creek, for rods around, is strewn with pieces of the wreck, and here and there on the wharf and in the streets, lie portions of the pipes, flues, &c.—The eves of the adjoining building are indented and torn in several places, and windows are shattered and broken.—*Buffalo Com.*, 28th.

[Correspondence of the New York Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1857.

A recent private letter from Mexico communicates the information that Sr. Larianza, formerly minister-at-war and afterwards minister to Rome, has instituted a suit before the Supreme Court, contesting the validity of the grant lately made to Messrs. Benjamin and La Sere, on the ground that it was made by President Comonfort without the concurrence of other departments of the Government, in violation of the new constitution. It is alleged by the plaintiff or informant in this case, that the national faith cannot be pledged by the unsupported act of the Executive to such stipulations as this new Tehuantepec contract embraces. This is substantially the ground on which Mexico has steadily resisted the enforcement of the Garay contract, and, when urged to a specific performance of its conditions, has always replied, "We deny the legal obligations which you deduce from that instrument, and direct you to the Supreme Court for your remedy."

There is danger that these legal entanglements will proceed so far as to interrupt the friendly understanding which now happily prevails between Mexico and the United States. If the Garay and Sloo grants were valid they certainly cannot be defeated by the latest arrangement, and if they were not, the project by which it is claimed that both have been superseded, is equally defective, for it proceeds from the same source as its two predecessors.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, P. M.

The excitement increases. The Governor has been waited upon by a number of prominent citizens, urging him to withdraw his proclamation. He gave no definite answer. A town meeting has been called for to-morrow afternoon.

The Mayor has issued a notice requesting the citizens not to attend the meeting, fearing it may tend to inflame the present excited state of the public mind.

A number of military officers have called on the Governor, informing him that the military would not obey his orders and that most of the companies were temporarily disbanded.

Democratic politicians are enrolling to offer their services to the Governor as armed citizens under military commanders.

The Mayor will issue a proclamation on Monday morning detailing his arrangements for the preservation of the peace and protection of voters.

The city is full of rumors with regard to the arrival of arms from Washington, but they are believed to be entirely unfounded.

Some of the armories of the German companies were to-day entered by a party of men who took out all the arms and carried them to the central police station, laying them down on the floor. They were promptly returned by the marshal.

The military are to report to the Governor at noon to-morrow.

The general impression is that he will withdraw the proclamation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

Judge Peabody has given a final decision in the street commissioner's case that all books, papers, &c., pertaining to the office be delivered to Mr. Conover, the Governor's appointee.

The Independent has suspended the public list of failures.

The Cunningham baby case came up before the superior court to-day, but no action was taken.

A Havana correspondent says Messrs. Balbif & Co., bankers, have failed; liabilities $100,000. Messrs. Romens & Co. have also suspended.

The American brig Pierre Soule has landed a full cargo of negroes, and another ship had landed 600, both near Havana. Several more cargoes had arrived at Cardenas. It is stated that as soon as the English consul heard of the arrival of those steamers he went to see Gen. Concha and requested him to prosecute the traders, which he did. The consul then tried to oblige Concha to put the consignees in prison, failing in which he struck his flag and left the city for London. Orders were received to quarter all the soldiers forming the garrison of the island and have them ready to go to Mexico at a moment's warning.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30

The streets are thronged this morning in the vicinity of the Mayor's office and the police stations. There are many rumors in circulation and all kinds of speculations. The Governor has not yet withdrawn his proclamation.

MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1857.

☞ We seldom see the Richmond Enquirer, and, therefore, have no direct means of knowing how it receives Senator Hunter's letter, to which we briefly referred on Saturday; but, from the following paragraph in a late number of the St. Louis Leader, we conclude that it receives it somewhat ungraciously, as we predicted it would:

The Richmond Enquirer for months has been endeavoring to procure a declaration from Senator Hunter, hoping that some expression might fall from him which would afford a pretext to the friends of Gov. Wise for running that gentleman for the Senate, and now that Mr. Hunter has spoken, not to the interrogatories of the Enquirer, but to those of a warm personal and political friend, that paper is not satisfied, but continues its demands upon the Virginia Senator.

The course of the Enquirer, ordinarily of no particular consequence, derives some importance just at present from its relation to Gov. Wise and the Administration section of the Virginia Democracy. The keeping up of the fire against the Senator, notwithstanding his letter, is a tolerably clear indication that the war between the Wise and Hunter factions in Virginia is about to become internecine and exterminating. We hope so, for the credit of both. We know, indeed, of few more patriotic undertakings in which either could engage than a resolute attempt to extinguish the other. We of course should prefer them to make as thorough work of each other as the Kilkenny cats made of themselves, but, if they will only mutually swallow their respective heads, we will say nothing about their bodies and tails.

THE PERSIA'S NEWS.—We give a pretty full summary of the English financial news by the steamship Persia. It will be seen that at the time the Persia left Liverpool no intelligence of the suspension of the New York banks had been received there. The tone of the English press leads us to anticipate very unfavorable advices by the next steamer. The City of Baltimore left Liverpool and the Arago left Southampton on the 21st (four days after the sailing of the Persia) for New York, and the Canada left Liverpool on the 24th for Boston via Halifax. They will probably not arrive till Tuesday or Wednesday.

The details from India are not of striking interest. It is confidently predicted that Delhi would be taken during the ensuing fortnight. Inside the city the mutineers were in a bad condition, and as many as twenty-four cartloads of sick and wounded had been sent from it in one day. Lucknow would soon be relieved. General Havelock's action with the rebels near Bithoor was fought most gallantly by the Europeans. Most of the native princes were full of professions of loyalty, and the ruler of Cashmere had sent reinforcements to the British at Delhi. There was a revolution in Gevalior, and the death of Goolab Singh is reported. The Bengal money market is represented as in a bad state.

☞ Mr. Banks, the Republican candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts, seems emulous of the fame of the Admirable Crichton. And, considering his comparatively slender accomplishments, he is really cutting quite an astonishing figure at it. The great variety of ingenious and elaborate speeches which he has delivered during the last three or four months, in and out of his canvass, is a little uncommon, to say the least. Believing him to be as unscrupulous as he is able and versatile, we shall take especial pleasure in the overwhelming defeat that awaits him to-morrow.

☞ It will be seen from an advertisement that Mr. White, who has been connected for some years with the house of Mitchell, Guthrie, & Co., has become a partner in the firm, and its name has been changed to Mitchell & Co. This firm conduct an immense business in the bacon trade, probably the largest in the West. The members are gentlemen proverbial for their promptness, and enjoy the fullest confidence of the trade here and elsewhere.

FROM MEXICO.—The steamship Tennessee, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, brought $249,355 50 in specie. A new cabinet has been appointed.

The appointments, if we are to believe the papers, would seem to be more a matter of form than anything else—a sort of concession to the actual state of things. Indeed, we are informed by the Siglo, that a number of representatives had waited upon the President and assured him that nothing could be done towards conferring on him the extraordinary powers he asked till a new cabinet was installed. And whether, in any case, these extraordinary powers will be conferred was, at last accounts from the capital, uncertain. The old rumors of the probable retirement of the President, and his succession by Juarez, were, in consequence, rife again, with what probability, if any, we have not here the means of determining.

The last news from the Indian war of the South was that Alvarez had routed the rebels, at Chilapa, with terrible slaughter.

The political war in Yucatan has made but little progress since our last; that of races, however, had broken out with increased violence. The village of Tekax had been the scene of a dreadful conflict, in which two hundred of the inhabitants perished.

Campeachy, Laguna, and the whole coast in the possession of the revolutionists were quiet.

THE TEETH.—How few people consider the importance of preserving their teeth! and how many would give thousands of dollars could they regain them after the loss has become irreparable.

The mouth should always be thoroughly cleansed before going to bed, and after each meal, especially after eating or drinking what is sweet or sour, as the action of either, in connection with the secretions of the mouth, act upon and in time destroy the enamel of the teeth.

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash, prepared by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Tremont street, Boston, is not only a powerful detergent and cleanser of the teeth, but, by its vegetable astringent properties, acts directly upon the caries, thereby most effectively *arresting decay* and forming a protective and almost impervious coating in the cavity, even where the nerve is exposed. Its action is also most beneficial upon the gums, keeping them firmly attached to the teeth and preventing the bleeding and softness which are now-a-days so common. The Oriental Tooth Wash is moreover one of the pleasantest remedies in the world; searching, pungent, and aromatic, it imparts to the breath a peculiarly clean and delightful fragrance.

We advise our readers to try it.

SUTCLIFFE & HUGHES, Agents.

sep16 deod&weow

RICHMOND, Oct. 31.

Governor Wise has sent three thousand muskets to Baltimore in compliance with Governor Ligon's request.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 31.

The Montgomery mail of Thursday announces the prevalence of killing frost in that neighborhood.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

The New Orleans papers received by the Southern mail furnish details of the Mexican intelligence, of which an abstract has been published. The old rumors of the retirement of President Comonfort are again rife. The present government appears to be strong in the confidence of the people.

Senor Gorrische, chief engineer of the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railway, is about to organize his corps in the United States.

The success of Alvarez is confirmed.

Eighty of a gang of banditti have been captured near Tepi and will all be shot.

Late Texas dates have also been received. Mr. McCulloch denies all complicity with the Nicaraguan affairs.

The run on the Galveston Bank had subsided. Specie was still paid out for notes, but payments to depositors were delayed until advices could be received from New Orleans.

The News says that the sugar crop of Brazoria county will be between fifteen and twenty-five hundred hogsheads. The cotton crop of the same county will be a full average.

The bark Clara, arrived at New Orleans, brought $33,000 in gold.

The fever continues fatal at Jacksonville. At the latest accounts there had been fifty deaths since the first of October. The court had adjourned over and a day of fasting and prayer had been observed. The streets were deserted.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, P. M.

Gov. Ligon has finally consented to withdraw his proclamation calling out the military and placing the city under martial law. Negotiations have been going on all day between a committee of citizens representing the Governor and Mayor, which terminated this evening in an announcement made by them jointly that they were authorized to state that the Governor being satisfied that arrangements had already been made by the Mayor for preserving the peace and securing an uninterrupted exercise of the right of suffrage, the military force will therefore not be made use of. The day passed without disturbance, though the streets in the vicinity of the Mayor's office and Barnum's hotel have been crowded all the afternoon by thousands awaiting the result of the negotiations.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.

The Governor still adheres to his proclamation. The officers of the volunteer companies report that the men nearly all refuse duty, except under the orders of the Mayor. Out of 30 companies not more than 200 men consent to serve. A large number of citizens have been served with a notice of enrollment, but most of them declare their determination to pay no attention to the order. We have heard many Democrats to-day declare the whole matter a farce. A committee consisting of two prominent citizens are now consulting with the Governor, urging the withdrawal of his proclamation. Two pieces of cannon were taken out of the armory of the Junior Artillery during last night; one was subsequently captured by the police, but the other is still missing. The feeling against the Governor for his action in the matter is still very great. The Mayor and his police have had much difficulty to preserve the peace.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

A private dispatch from Lawrence, K. T., says Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton were obliged to leave Lecompton on account of the threats of the ultras, and are now at Benicia. Sheriff Walker with a posse of his men is with the Governor. A special messenger was sent for Col. Sumner's command. A document was circulated in Lawrence inviting Walker to come to that place, and pledging the protection of its citizens.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The steamships North Star and Jason, for Southampton and Bremen, and the Edinburg, for Glasgow, sailed to-day. The North Star took 91, the Jason 132, and the Edinburg 186 passengers. No specie.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

It is now ascertained, on specific grounds, that the report which was last night prevalent in unusually reliable and well-informed circles of the intention on the part of the administration to remove Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, are without the least foundation; nor is there any reason to believe that either intends to resign. The last dates from either have only come down to the 10th of October.

It is due to Gov Ligon to say that the application for the contingent use of the Federal forces at the Baltimore elections was made by a committee from that city. His name was not mentioned in the dispatch to the associated press.

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Havana with dates to the 28th. She brings $450,000 in specie.

The Star of the West has not yet arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Money quiet but cheerful; the stronger banks are gradually extending their discounts and the weaker ones preparing to follow. There has been considerable additions made during the week to the specie aggregate. Rates in the streets are easier. Specie dull of sale, one per cent. premium. Foreign exchange firmer; small sales at 7½a8 per cent. Business at the clearing house to-day footed up $9,287,000. The aggregate sales for the week at the stock board is upwards of $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 were for cash. Prices were irregular at the first board but chiefly higher. There was a further advance in most stocks at the second board with large sales.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

Farmers' Insurance Company.—An insurance company, exclusively for farmers, on the mutual plan, is one of the absolute necessities of the farming interest.

Last year an effort was made to organise such a company, under a charter obtained many years ago, but on examination this charter was found to be defective, and it was given up for the time. The universal sentiment among farmers then was that a proper charter should be obtained at the next session of the Legislature. The time is now approaching when the matter should be acted upon. Some one should get up a charter carefully and secure its passage this winter.

We know that no argument is required on our part to interest farmers in the project. We allude to the subject now merely to set the matter before them. We hope they will take steps to have the matter properly brought up early in the session.

Premium Straw and Corn Stalk Cutter.—We would call especial attention to the advertisement of our friends, Messrs. Peter & Buchanan, of the Louisville Seed and Agricultural Store. The certificate of the many prominent agriculturists of our State is a sufficient recommendation to insure the sale of this valuable implement to any one who wants the best straw and corn stalk cutter ever invented. It received the *first premium* at the U. S. Fair, Kentucky State Fair, and every other Fair at which it has been exhibited.

Precautions against the Pestilence and other Diseases among Cattle.—It is generally known we presume that there has recently prevailed and still prevails a disease of a most pestilential and fatal character among cattle in Prussia, Germany, and other parts of the continent of Europe; and that, to prevent the extension of this disease to Great Britain, the government of that country has prohibited the importation of cattle, hides, &c., from the infected districts. There are some who think that these protective measures, though highly proper, are not all that is required to protect the cattle of Great Britain or other countries against this most terribly destructive scourge of the bovine race, as the disease may be of an epidemic as well as of a contagious nature. With every precaution against contagion, the disease, it is thought by some, may suddenly appear in England or in this country, not necessarily imported from the affected districts, but, like the first appearance of the Asiatic cholera, the outbreak may be sudden and not directly traceable to contagion. The opinions as to the nature of the disease—whether it appears occasionally in an epidemic form and without chance for contagion, or whether it is propagated only by contact—are as yet unsettled and conflicting. In this state of matters, while it would be unwise to get into any panic about the danger, it would be no more than what the most ordinary prudence would seem to require, if the owners of cattle should endeavor to guard against it, should it come either as an epidemic or by importation, by attending to the health of their stock, and especially by preventing the operation of those influences which are known to debilitate the general or constitutional vigor, and thus render the subjects of such influences more susceptible of that or any other disease. It seems, we say, no more than the dictate of ordinary prudence that owners of cattle should now study to protect them from all injurious and debilitating influences and raise their condition to that of the most vigorous health.

Among the influences which are well known to affect the animal system injuriously, to lower the vigor and tone of the body and expose to the more ready attack of any disease whatever, the following are the more common and more detrimental: Exposures to fatigue, over-exertion, sudden changes of temperature, impure atmosphere in unventilated stables and elsewhere, insufficient or innutritious food, irregularity in feeding, and sudden changes from one kind of food to another.

Exposures to fatigue, insufficient food, and other of the foregoing influences incident to long journeys, are generally supposed to be the most common predisposing causes of the appearance of the disease—a pestilential form of murrain—in Austria and Southern Russia. In these countries cattle are often traveled to great distances for the purpose of being disposed of, and the disease often suddenly appears in the herd, particularly if the supply of water and grass proves poor or inadequate to the wants of the cattle while traveling. To prevent injurious influences from similar causes in this country, the comfort of animals driven or conveyed by railroad from one district to another should be carefully studied. The animals should not be crowded nor shut up in close unventilated quarters; and they should be fed and watered with as much regularity as possible. Exposures to dampness, cold, and wet, as well as to dust, are apt especially to produce diseases of the lungs and chest and also of the digestive organs. Lying at night on the cold, damp ground in a foggy atmosphere, after traveling all day in heat and dust, is an exposure which cannot be free from injurious influences.

Cattle, even at home on the farm, are often exposed injudiciously and unnecessarily to the chilling influences of exposure during the night. They would certainly be more comfortable and more secure from the attacks of disease if housed later in the spring and earlier in the fall than is commonly practiced. This applies with especial force to cattle of the improved breeds.

Cattle often suffer from being turned out in the morning with empty stomachs to eat grass loaded with dew or covered with hoar-frost. A few mouthfuls of hay or a few handfuls of meal or oil-cake would prevent the suffering and loss caused in this way. All expenditures for oil-cake will be certainly covered by improvement in condition and dairy products.

Cattle are more susceptible of disease when debilitated by insufficient or innutritious food.

An impure atmosphere, caused by close, crowded, and unventilated stables, is a frequent cause of disease. In Great Britain, dairies in large towns and cities are seldom free from a disease of the lungs caused in this way, which is very destructive.

If these predisposing causes of disease be carefully avoided, the pestilence need not be very seriously dreaded, and the condition of our cattle will certainly be improved.—*Country Gent.*

The Elements of Fertility in Rain Water.—*Experimentally, Scientifically, and Practically Considered.*—That rains enrich and refresh the earth and the plants growing thereon, is a *fact*, the knowledge of which must be universal since the proofs of it are patent to all; while the *philosophy* of it, or the *reason* why the fact is as it is, is a species of knowledge which is confined to a very limited number. Few, indeed, seem to care about knowing the *philosophy* of this familiar *fact;* and certainly only a very few take interest enough in the matter to lead them to take any pains to investigate, or to acquire information from those who have investigated. But there are always some who wish to find out the reasons or philosophy of facts, even the most common or familiar, and who can never feel satisfied until they have found out the "why" and the "wherefore" of almost everything. The reasons why showers of rain refresh and fructify growing plants, have been investigated by some of this class who pry into the causes of things, and the presence of certain elements has been discovered in rain water which are known to have a fertilizing power.

Setting aside for present purposes the fertilizing and solvent properties of carbonic acid, which exists more or less in all water as found in springs, rivers, lakes, &c., and the elements of plant food which the purest water contains in itself, or makes soluble and fit to be taken up by the rootlets of plants, those who have investigated the composition of rain water have found that it contained more or less ammonia and nitric acid, both of which are compounds of that most important of all the elements of fertility, namely, nitrogen.

The researches of M. Barral, a French chemist, to determine the amount of ammonia and nitric acid in rain water, were published in 1851. He had examined the water collected in the rain guages of the Observatory at Paris, during the six months of that year, and reported having found such large quantities, that other chemists were induced to make similar analyses of rain water, either to verify or refute the astounding discovery, that the annual fall of rain conveyed to the fields a quantity of nitrogen equal to a large dressing of Peruvian guano. Several of those who re-examined this subject, among whom we may name Dumas, Arago, Boussingault, Count Gasparin, &c., agreed that M. Barral's mode of investigation and his results were free from all objection. Some chemists in England likewise analysed water from different parts of England and Ireland, and confirmed the results obtained by former experiments.

Notwithstanding these repeated and confident assertions of scientific men, the quantity of ammonia and nitric acid reported as having been found seemed too large for ready credence. Messrs. Lawes & Gilbert entered upon a re-investigation of the subject in 1853–'54, and, having made some special and costly arrangements to secure accuracy, the results obtained may be relied upon with corresponding confidence. Among the special arrangements referred to was the provision of a rain guage of extraordinary size, being of an area of exactly 1-1000th part of an acre. This guage, which is of wood lined with lead, was placed in the center of a field far away from any source of contamination, at more than 20 miles from London, and about 4 miles from the nearest town of any considerable size, which is St. Albans. The experiments made by Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert in 1853 and 1854 gave as an average, as nearly as possible, one part of ammonia in a million of rain. The results obtained as to nitric acid, Messrs. L. & G. forbore publishing, as they seemed unsatisfactory.

More recently still, Prof. Way has undertaken some investigations, and while the results obtained agree very nearly with and confirm those of Lawes and Gilbert, they throw entire discredit upon all former investigations which, as now appears, were conducted by a method essentially faulty. By the aid of entirely new and highly refined methods of analysis, Prof. Way has been enabled to ascertain with certainty what quantity of nitric acid and ammonia were brought down to the soil by the rain-water of each month in the years 1855 and 1856. This quantity, as respects ammonia, though varying much in different months, amounts during a whole year to a mean of 0.086 grains in a gallon, or about 1.228 parts in 1,000,000 parts of water, or a little above one part ammonia in a million of rain.

The quantity of nitric acid in the rain falling is still less than that of ammonia, amounting, indeed, to less than half the quantity of the latter. The mean quantity is 0.0315 grains in a gallon, or 0.405 parts in a million of rain.

If these results are to be believed, then we must at once conclude that the various estimates which have been formed for the last two or three years on the subject of ammonia and nitric acid in rain are entirely too large. We have been under the impression that this quantity might very fairly be held to account for the natural fertility of unmanured soil. This erroneous impression originated in faulty methods of analysis for nitric acid. From the more perfect method of analysis adopted by Prof. Way, it appears that the quantity of nitric acid brought down by the rain, instead of being much greater than that of ammonia, is actually far less, and that the total quantity of nitrogen in either form does not exceed 6¾ lbs. in the whole year. This quantity is equal to eight pounds of ammonia, and would be furnished by 35½ lbs. of sulphate of ammonia, or 47 lbs. of guano. This quantity is not enough to account for a normal or natural fertility, or the growth of 14 to 17 bushels of wheat from year to year. Neither does a small fraction of this amount go far in the way of explaining the reason of the refreshing effect of showers in April or any other month, since the amount of nitrogen thus contributed, in any one month, is equal only to about four pounds of guano to each acre of land, or less in cold weather and more in warmer months.

One of the most important of the practical inferences deducible from this reinvestigation of the amount of fertilizing elements in rain-water is this, that we must look elsewhere than to the rain falling in any country for the supply of nitrogen assimilated by plants during their growth, and that it is in the air and dews rather than in the rain that we shall find the chief quantity of fertilizing agents. The rain falls at intervals only; meanwhile the ammonia and nitric acid accumulate in the intervals, and are removed by vegetation and the influence of the soil. This capacity of the soil to absorb ammonia and nitric acid depends greatly upon being kept loose, finely pulverized, or frequently stirred. Every acre which allows water to percolate freely benefits equally by the fertilizing elements in the rain. But whence comes the additional luxuriance which vegetation puts on when the land is abundantly worked? Prof. Way says that this greater luxuriance of crops on well stirred land comes from the absorption of ammonia, &c., from the air, and that the air supplies larger quantities than the rain.

It is some confirmation of this practical lesson from scientific investigations that the more frequently and copiously rain falls in any single month the greater is the quantity of ammonia and nitric acid in the rain of that month, as if these were collecting in the air all the while and ready to descend with every shower. The air gives us daily supplies, while the rain gives only occasional ones.

Country Gentleman.

How much Education, and what kind, do Farmers need.—The answer to the first part of this question need be but short. *All they can get;* but the pertinency of this response may perhaps be made more apparent by a proper answer to the last part of the question—"what kind?"—which cannot be so readily told; but, by your leave, I will attempt a concise description of what, to me, seems necessary for the complete farmer to understand. First, the common branches, reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, with perhaps geography and grammar as an addenda, depending somewhat upon circumstances. Next in importance, if he is an American, is a full and thorough knowledge of the English language, as this opens at once the doors to all the arts and sciences, and without which these portals remain in a manner closed.

In connection with the foregoing and following, should be pursued and never neglected, a physical education; for the farmer, whether he is to labor with the axe and scythe, or superintend the labor of others, needs the full development of every nerve, bone, and muscle, with a full knowledge of the most economical manner of applying their forces in himself, his laborers, and beasts of burden. This physical development, education, and training need not interfere with any other occupation, for the mind cannot always labor, nor can it ever labor to advantage while the body lacks energy and force. It is this physical development which gives to the sons of farmers their superiority in every station of life. It is a true saying that "you can make anything of a farmer's son, but you can make a farmer of nothing else." Since the decline of the Roman empire the value of muscular strength and agility has been unappreciated, but the next generation must and will restore its popularity.

With these foundations to rest upon, he is prepared if he be able to purchase or borrow books, even independent of teachers, to enter upon the studies of the more abstruse sciences, not essential, it is true, to a laborer, but deeply essential to a director of his own power and that of others, to the economical employment of time, strength, and money. He should study botany, for a great share of his business is the rearing of shrubs and plants, the nature, habits, classes, and descriptions of which are essential. He should study zoology, for another part of his business is the rearing or employment of animals, the natures, habits, and peculiarities of which he should understand. He should study entomology, for he will have myriads of insects to contend with, and unless he combats them with that skill and discretion which a knowledge of their habits alone can give, his victory over them is at least doubtful. He should study geology. It gives him a knowledge of the raw material, upon which he must work diligently and understandingly would he win success. He should study meteorology and climatology, for there are adverse as well as genial winds, rains, snows, hails, and frosts for him to counteract, or apply to his aid. He should study chemistry, animal, vegetable and mineral, for there are constant changes around him, in every kingdom of nature for him to seize upon for his benefit, or turn to his advantage.

Physiology, both animal and vegetable, is important as a study for him, for he must have a care for the health and prosperity of his beasts and plants, and a knowledge of their structures, and the functions of their parts is indispensable. Philosophy, as applied to his implements, carriages, and machinery, comes also advantageously into use. Does any one say that my standard is too high, that it is unattainable by any one that labors on a farm, and earns his bread? I reply that there is no institution so well adapted to the study of the higher branches as home; no teacher so faithful, impartial, thorough, and successful as one's self; no halls so well adapted to study in as the broad vaults of Heaven and the chimney corner; and no place where the education of the body and mind can be so conveniently and profitably alternated as on the farm. Do you wish to study Botany, here are the plants in bloom in your very path. Do you wish to study Zoology, here are the animals, your daily companions. If you would study Entomology, the insects swarm around you, and their habits cannot be a matter of indifference. Does Geology entice you, here is mother earth at your feet, inviting you to an acquaintance. Would you study Meteorology and Climatology, your farm has its observatories; what better place would you have? If Physiology interest you, every animal you slay for domestic use or for the market is a subject for dissection. Would you study Philosophy, remember that Newton's first lessons were taken in a solitary *siesta* under an apple tree. Would you hold communion with your own thoughts; would you reflect upon and digest what you have read, take hold of the plow, the hoe, or the scythe, and your mind will be the more clear for your bodily exercise. It is not necessary to study, that the book should be always in hand; the broad book of Nature is always open before you, and he who sows and reaps, as well as "he who runs, may read." Do you say that these studies are unnecessary to successful farming? Remember that the cultivated portions of the earth are fast losing their fertility, under the old traditionary system of farming, and that science alone, aided by experiment, perseverence, and economy, bring them up to, and even above, their early standard. The farmer who discards science as unnecessary must emigrate to the newer portions of the earth, and be content with the society and the luxuries they afford; while he who would be surrounded by all the comforts and improvements of the age must remain where they flourish, and should add his mite of mind and talent for their promotion.

S. B. PECK.

Gorham, N. Y. *Genesee Farmer.*

New Remedy for Curculio.—At a late exhibition of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, some very fine plums were exhibited by Mr. Walker, of Kentucky. And all wondered how he had succeeded so well in keeping off the depredations of the curculio.

The plan adopted by Mr. Walker was as follows:

As soon as the fruit began to be worked upon by the curculio, he took a tin-pan, into which soap-suds had been placed, to the depth of an inch or so, and after affixing this pan in a level position in the tree he sat a small glass globe lamp in the middle of the pan. Early every evening this lamp was lighted and permitted to burn all night.

The consequence was that every morning a large number of the curculio insects were found dead. In darting towards the light, they would strike the glass globe, which was 2 inches or so in diameter, and be precipitated into the liquid from which they were unable to extricate themselves again. It is well known that the curculio does its mischief mostly in the night. We have heard of no remedy that strikes us so favorably as this. And if it shall really prove as effectual as Mr. Walker represents it, we may soon hope to have, not only an abundance of plums, but peaches also that are smooth and fair. Even our thin skinned apples are greatly injured from the attacks of this ugly insect.

There has been nothing that has so much baffled fruit growers as the ruinous attacks of the curculio. Indeed, with many, the culture of plums has been wholly abandoned. But the experiment made by Mr. Walker teaches us in a striking manner to not give up.

Constant industry and unremitting perseverance will accomplish wonders. Let us not sit supinely down discouraged at the first obstacle that presents itself, but, if we meet with difficulties, let us proudly determine to conquer them.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

How to Preserve Cider Sweet.—*Messrs. Editors:* From time to time many ways have been recommended and many directions given to preserve and keep apple cider in a way that it will retain its freshness and that peculiar flavor that it possesses when it is first manufactured, and also to prevent its becoming hard and sour. Of the various methods proposed, more or less expense and inconvenience attend them all; but the most effective, the simplest, and the cheapest way that I have ever tried is to scald the cider previous to its fermentation. My method of treating my cider, which I wish to keep sweet and fresh, is to heat it until it boils; then take it from the fire and cool it, put it in casks, and close them air-tight. In this way I have kept it without any apparent change until cider that was put up without scalding would be sour enough for good vinegar. How long it may be preserved in this way I do not know, but any one can easily determine by trying the experiment.

By boiling down new cider from one-third to one-half, an excellent sirup can be made for culinary purposes, which can be kept for any length of time as well as molasses; and any family by preserving cider in these ways, and also having a supply of dried apples to use when green ones fail, can supply themselves with many cheap and healthy dishes of food which they would otherwise be deprived of.

This apple sirup is valuable as a medicine, and is much used in this vicinity for the cure of colds and coughs, and I have known families who used no other article for their children when troubled in that way.

C. T. ALVORD, Wilmington, Vt.

Country Gentleman.

Something about Potatoes.—An item is going the rounds to the effect that potato tubers are not exhausting to the soil, that the tops are very exhausting, and should therefore be spread as evenly as may be and left to decay in the field.

Allowing something for exaggeration, the premises seem to be true and the conclusion of some practical importance. The facts are, that the tuber draws largely, and the tops still more largely, upon the potash of the soil. Consequently the growth of both must be exhausting, but that of the top most so, on soils not overstocked with potash; but if the tops are left to decay on the soil, this ingredient is restored, and the whole result is not more exhausting (we believe this from experience as well as from reasoning) than the generality of crops.

While on this subject we wish to say, or rather to repeat, for we have said it before and mean to keep it before our readers, that, in preparing for a crop of potatoes, unless the soil is known to abound in potash, this should be a prominent ingredient in the manure. The potato being a potash plant, not that it carries off a very large amount of that substance, but using a great deal of it during its growth, requires that the soil should be well supplied with it.

We lay claim to no specific for the potato disease, but we have long suspected that the exhaustion of the potash in old fields may have had something to do with it; and if the plant is ever to regain a complete ascendancy above the power of the disease, we are strongly inclined to the belief that it will be by supplying it plentifully through successive growths with this its favorite food.

Plow, Loom, and Anvil.

Making Vinegar.—*L. Tucker & Son:* We have no luck in making vinegar. Please inform us, through the Cultivator, of a good way to make it, and you will much oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Rochester, Pa.

Cider in this country, malt liquors in England, and fermented grape juice in wine countries are used for making vinegar. All these contain an abundance of organic matter, which induces fermentation; they absorb oxygen and give off hydrogen in the form of water. Hence, unlike the vinous fermentation, the presence of air is essential. But it must not be too largely admitted, lest it carry off certain parts essential to success. A barrel or cask is most convenient, with the bung open and covered with gauze to exclude insects.

Vinegar may be made by exposing one part of brown sugar with seven parts of water, and a small quantity of yeast, in a cask with open bung-hole, for some weeks to the action of the sun's rays. But this vinegar is not so good as made in some other ways, being more or less viscous.

An excellent mode is the following: Mix a gallon of molasses with a barrel of cider, warm it in a large kettle, then put the mixture in a barrel with a few sheets of brown paper. Keep it in a warm place with the bung open, through which a stick is inserted for stirring it, to break the scum and admit the air. The vinegar may be drawn as needed, and its place supplied by cider, which in its turn will be converted into vinegar.—*Country Gentleman.*

How can Setting Hens be Taught to Forsake the Lazy Habit?—Make a small open pen, of laths, or some similar material, in one corner of your hen house, about eight inches wide, and of any convenient length and height. Let one of the laths or slats be so secured that it may be easily taken out or moved one side, so that a hen may be conveniently passed into or taken out or of the pen. On the bottom of this pen, and running lengthwise through it, set up a couple of laths on edge, and fasten them about the same distance from each other and from the sides of the pen. Run a small perch across the pen and the work is done. When a hen wishes to set, put her in there. She will soon find that she can walk leisurely upon the floor, or roost comfortably upon the perch, but she can't set without "riding on a rail," and that, they seem to think, isn't decorous. The length of time for which they will have to be confined will vary some what, and in obstinate cases it may be necessary to put a few pegs or tacks into the edges of the laths.

Genesee Farmer.

☞ The hits in the following very spirited production against the fanatical and hypocritical Abolitionists of the North are as well deserved as anything ever said or done:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE MOTE AND BEAM.

A Thanksgiving Ode for some of the "New England Clergy."

BY REV. T. HEMPSTEAD.

New England, of the bright, green hills,
New England, of the glittering frost,
The granite crags, the bounding rills,
And all the Winter's dazzling host;
New England, proud of storied names
Won 'midst the battle's thundering flames,
And up whose bays and on whose shores
Commerce her gay abundance pours,
Pause—it is well to ask if thou
Hast not a stain on hand or brow!

Thy name rings on through every clime,
Thy sails are spread to every breeze,
Thy masts are white with Arctic rime,
They bend before the Tropic Seas;
Thine was the dower, in other days
Of patriot's voice and hero's bays,
And many a lion-heart was found
In thee; thy vales were holy ground;
And from thy many churches rose,
Through morning's blaze or evening's close,
A grateful incense unto Him
Before whose face the sun is dim;
And high-born Honor walked with thee,
And Faith, and sweet-eyed Charity;
But the Eternal winds of Change,
That o'er creation's bosom range,
Have blown on thee, and thou art not
The same in beauty, heart, or thought;
Thy laurels now are worn by fools,
Or brawling faction's mindless tools;
The churches, how like empty cells!
Or crammed with rogues and infidels—
Where spiders starve, or Mormons sprawl,
And Garrisons and Cheevers bawl;
Another race now spread thy fame,
Race skilled to play the double game
Of sycophant or warrior bold,
With lucre bought, for lucre sold;
Yea, tell me who are they that stand
The foremost in thy councils now?
The men who wear the hateful brand
Of Cain stamped on the brain or brow!
Thou, too, hast gold and copper slaves,
More than thy "green hills" are thy knaves!

With loathing frown and rancorous mouth
You curse your neighbors of the South;
Cease, cease that Puritanic growl,
Put off that hypocritic scowl!
For you the yellow rice-field blooms,
The cotton waves its downy plumes,
For you the luscious cane-juice flows
And negroes wipe their dripping brows;
Forego that spiteful, maniac glare,
Yea, bid your saintly "clergy" tell,
Tell if the thief and they who share
Sink not into the same red hell;
Slaves till the soil, slaves press the cane,
And pull the snow-white cotton boll;
With iron fist you grasp the gain—
Too pure, you think, to catch a stain—
And in that blood-bought luxury roll
If it be such; but for *your* gold,
And England's, motherland of slaves,
Few human heads to-day were sold;
Your ships first brought them o'er the waves,
You first that gloomy traffic planned,
The negro from his native land
Was torn by your piratic hand;
Your merchants love the favoring gales
Which blow to them the Southern bales;
For them no air hath such a balm,
Or sound so like a Sabbath psalm,
As that which with the snowy down,
Tobacco clusters darkly brown,
And sugar casks their wharves invade,
Though stained with that "accursed trade;"
They give their wealth and drop a curse
On those who fill their greedy purse
With gold wrung from the negro's hands,
But has it ever burned their hands?
Which, think ye, hath the deadlier grip,
Your avarice or the Southern tether?
Which forms the bloodier, fiercer whip,
A lash of gold or braided leather?
They sow the seed, you seize the grain,
They scatter and you reap again;
The hands that share the spoil with those
Which deal the gory murderer's blows
Alike shall feel the avenger's rod,
The curse of man, the fires of God!

New England clergy, breathe a prayer
For Carolina's bondmen dark,
And one for those whose hands prepare,
By stealth, the swift piratic bark,
From Boston and New London pier
Across the eastern wave to steer,
And waft its swarthy cargo o'er
From Congo to the Cuban shore;
Some spiteful chronicles have said
Your deacons drive that dubious trade—
Yea, pray for each, and thankful be;
Their sweat will swell your salary;
But cease that Puritanic growl,
Put off that hypocritic scowl,
That sanctimonious veil may blow
Aside; that smile may one day show
The dragon scales that gleam below!

Windsor, New York.

☞ The poetry visible in the flowers, the stars, the rainbows, and the sunsets is not truer than that breathed from the soul of the young minstrel-girl of New Castle in these exquisite stanzas:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

SHE'S DREAMING ON THY HEART.

BY SALLIE M. BRYAN.

She's dreaming on thy heart to-night,
Thine arm's fond clasp is round her thrown,
She murmurs thy dear name in sleep,
Thou smilest—and I am alone.

Alone—alas, the years have left,
Between our hearts, a black abyss
In whose dim deeps are ruined stars
Hurled from the heaven of early bliss.

Ah me, in this, our world of change,
'Tis strange I still should love thee so
And bow before the shattered shrines
Where burned the lights of long ago.

Why is it thus? Oh, I have learned,
And sadly has my knowledge cost—
By all my scorn for brighter forms,
It is—it is that thou art lost.

My heart is cold and hushed. Its fires
Were quenched by midnight rains of tears,
Its music died on *broken strings*—
Yet I *must* wander through the years.

Warsaw, Ky., Oct. 17th, 1857.

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